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GORBACHEV HOLDS MEETING ON GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD161501 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1449 GMT 16 Sep 85

["At the CPSU Central Committee -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep (TASS) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held a conference today, at which issues linked with the regular round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments that begin in Geneva on 19 September were examined.

Taking part in the conference were Andrey Gromyko, Viktor Chebrikov, Eduard Shevardnadze, and Sergey Sokolov; as well as Viktor Karpov, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, and Aleksey Obukov, leaders of the delegation of the USSR at the talks.

The Soviet delegation received the necessary directives.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL CONDEMNS ASAT TESTING

LD170813 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, Sep 17 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA today published an editorial headlined, "Step in the Dangerous Direction", which exposed the rationale behind the U.S. testing of an ASAT system.

Follows the full text this article:

The Soviet Union is persistently looking for ways of solving the overriding question of the times, that of stopping the arms race, taking the arms limitation process out of the deadlock and ensure a turn for peaceful mutually beneficial cooperation. The peaceful policy of our country meets the aspirations of all nations. The constructive initatives lately made by the Soviet Union have evoked a positive response in different political and government quarters and broad public circles.

The USSR's decision to impose a moratorium on any nuclear explosions has also been welcomed across the world. This moratorium, in force since August 6, 1985, will remain in effect also after January 1, 1986, if the United States also discontinues its nuclear testing. The Soviet moratorium on the placement of anti-satellite weapons in outer space has been effective for as many as two years now, while lying on the negotiating table in Geneva there is a Soviet proposal to the United States for a mutual and complete end to all efforts to develop anti-satellite systems whose testing has not been completed. The USSR has suspended the deployment if its medium-range missiles as well as other counter-measures in Europe.

So more and more people are asking what is a legitimate question in this situation: How has the American Administration reacted to all this, what has been Washington's response to the sincere manifestation of a commitment to peace, to the concrete and tangible moves undertaken by the Soviet Union to preserve peace on earth and preclude a nuclear catastrophe?

The answer to this question is obviously not comforting. The U.S. Administration has not just turned down the Soviet initiatives under different pretexts, dismissing them as "propaganda". It has done more than that: Whereas the USSR has terminated nuclear blasts, the United States conducted nuclear weapons tests one after another immediately afterwards. While the USSR has suspended the deployment of its medium-range systems way back from April 7, 1985; the United States, having deployed as many as over 200 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, has continued a crash effort to build up this group of first-strike arms. The USSR has submitted in the United Nations a proposal for

international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of the latter's non-militarization, while the United States has responded by trying out an anti-satellite ASAT system and thereby demonstrating an intention to rev up preparations for "star wars".

The United States on September 13, 1985, fire-tested an air-launched anti-satellite ASAT missile against a target in space, which was a real space craft. That was already the third testing of the system. The previous two tests, which did not involve any target damage, took place in 1984.

One cannot fail to note that the latest test was staged while the Soviet Union maintained its unilateral moratorium on the placement of any kinds of anti-satellite weaponry in space for as long as other countries, including the United States, also refrain from such actions. As it made that commitment, the Soviet Union proceeded from the belief that the moratorium would provide a good basis for radical measures to prevent the militarization of outer space and help put an end to the arms race in all areas. The moratorium decision has graphically demonstrated the Soviet Union's good will and its determination to strengthen peace and international security in practice.

As it took that step, the USSR hoped that the United States would follow the lead.

But that has not happened. Washington has ignored the offered possibility to move forward jointly with the Soviet Union along the road of preventing the militarization of outer space, reducing international tension and checking the arms race. Disregarding the serious warning about the consequences of the U.S. continued testing of anti-satellite weapons, made in the TASS statement of September 5, 1985 the White House has chosen to carry on the policy of destabilizing the situation, heightening confrontation and achieving military superiority.

The U.S. Defense Department's testing of the anti-satellite system has been a step in the dangerous direction. It has been meant to help pave the way to creating a new class of armaments, space strike systems, whose emergence would inevitably sap stability in the world and open new channels for an unbridled nuclear arms race, first of all a race in strategic weapons, resulting in lesser world security.

In Washington it is being claimed that the testing of American anti-satellite systems has been prompted by the need for the United States to catch up with the USSR in the development of anti-satellite weapons. Such claims are nothing more than an invention, pure and simple. The United States began developing anti-satellite weapons as far back as the mid-1950's. It became the first country to test such weapons in 1959. In the early 1960's the United States deployed two ground based anti-satellite complexes on Khajalein and Johnston Islands in the Pacific. By testing air-launched anti-satellite (ASAT) missiles now, the United States is creating an anti-satellite system of already the second generation. Compelled to take counter-measures in response to the above U.S. actions, the Soviet Union began its tests of anti-satellite weapons much later. Besides, those tests were halted in 1983 as the USSR announced its unilateral moratorium and have not been conducted since.

The United States' development of anti-satellite weapons among other kinds of space strike systems is directly connected with its pursuance of the "star wars" program which is part of overall U.S. strategic military plans to achieve military superiority over the USSR. The United States has been out to fulfill these plans ever since the appearance of nuclear weapons. But it has not gained any advantages from the nuclear arms race it has launched. None of the U.S. attempts to win superiority over the Soviet Union has achieved the desired end. The USSR's counter-measures have invariably brought all such efforts to naught.

Now it is outer space where the United States has decided to try and achieve military superiority. In Washington they have set themselves the aim of creating an anti-missile

shield which would enable the Pentagon to acquire capability to deal the first nuclear strike with impunity. This is an extremely dangerous plan. And for justice's sake it ought to be said that it is dangerous not only to those against whom it is directed, but also to the United States itself.

Isn't it clear that Washington's implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) would inevitably lead to the undercutting of Soviet-American accords in the field of strategic arms limitation, most notably the ABM Treaty of 1972? No reasoning, no pseudoarguments by American Administration spokesmen can refute this fact. The objectives of the ABM Treaty and the objectives of the SDI are directly opposite. Whereas the treaty is aimed against the deployment of a large-scale ABM system and bans laying even the groundwork for such systems, the SDI's prime goal is to create a comprehensive multi-layered anti-missile system. Every step towards the SDI's realization thus leads to undermining the ABM Treaty and hence the entire process of limiting and reducing strategic arms.

The creation and deployment of strike weapons in space by one side will compel the other side to restore the strategic balance being upset in this way and will inexorably lead to increases in the number of strategic nuclear arms and their qualitative improvements and make it impossible to limit and reduce them. This is why the U.S. Administration's attempts to reassure the public that it is possible to achieve cuts in strategic nuclear arms without banning space strike weapons and that the SDI issue should be taken out of consideration at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms appear irresponsible. As Mikhail S. Gorbachev has said, "If there is no ban on the militarization of outer space, if an arms race in space is not prevented, then there will be nothing at all".

Misleading world public opinion, U.S. Administration spokesmen claim that the USSR evades making concrete proposals for arms limitation and stronger world security. But there are concrete Soviet proposals lying on the negotiating tables in Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm.

In Geneva the USSR has proposed a full ban on space strike weapons, including anti-satellite weapons, and, in the conditions of such a ban, a radical reduction of nuclear armaments. What it means is not only nuclear weapons delivery vehicles but also nuclear munitions, not only strategic weapons but also medium-range nuclear arms. What can be more concrete?

In Vienna the USSR and other socialist countries involved in the negotiations have tabled what are no less concrete proposals for cuts in the numerical strength of the sides' armed forces in central Europe together with their armaments. It has been proposed as a first step to cut the number of the USSR's and the United States' ground troops respectively by 20,000 and 13,000 men. Other carefully-detailed measures, including those concerning verification, have also been suggested. These proposals can take the Vienna talks out of the impasse. The only thing lacking is the desire of Western powers to come to terms.

In Stockholm the USSR and other socialist countries are pressing for working out major and effective confidence-building measures, including agreement on the no-first-use of nuclear weapons and on the no-use of force in state-to-state relations. Working documents have been submitted with amplified proposals on confidence- and security-building measures.

This is how matters are standing in reality.

Lying concealed behind the U.S. testing of the anti-satellite ASAT system is the Pentagon's striving not only to acquire weapons for anti-satellite warfare in the immediate future but also to master, under the guise of the testing of anti-satellite systems, also anti-missile systems of air and other basing modes, which are banned under the ABM Treaty. Here too Washington is demonstrating its real attitude to the talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly urged the American Administration to weigh the inevitable negative implications of the testing of anti-satellite weapons for the prospects for the Geneva negotiations. As has been said in the recent TASS statement, in the event of the U.S. testing of anti-satellite weapons against a target in outer space the Soviet Union would consider itself free of its unilateral commitment not to place anti-satellite systems in space. This means that the U.S. hopes to achieve military superiority over the USSR will fail to materialize this time as well.

The U.S. testing of the ASAT system has not only been a "strength test" of the Geneva talks. It has also been an obvious attempt by certain American quarters to damage the process of preparations for the Soviet-American summit meeting forthcoming next November and aggravate the world atmosphere even further.

As is known, the Soviet Union prepares for the Geneva meeting in earnest, attaching tremendous significance to it and linking serious hopes with it. It does and will continue doing everything for the meeting to yield palpable results in improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union is going to this meeting with sincere good will and a desire to do everything possible to enhance peace. And the latest step by the American side, aiming to poison the international atmosphere in the run-up to the meeting in Geneva, will of course be duly assessed both in the Soviet Union and in the world as a whole.

ZHUKOV EXAMINES U.S. GENEVA SUMMIT STANCE

PM161321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 85 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "USSR-United States: On the Path to Summit Meeting" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 2 MONTHS REMAIN UNTIL THE SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT MEETING WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE AGREEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN REACHED, WILL BE HELD IN GENEVA 19-20 NOVEMBER. THE NEWS OF THIS AGREEMENT WAS WELCOMED WITH APPROVAL IN ALL COUNTRIES. PEOPLE LINK THEIR HOPES FOR PEACE AND A SECURE AND TRANQUIL LIFE WITH IT.

NATURALLY, RULING CIRCLES OF MANY COUNTRIES, POLITICIANS, AND THE BROAD PEOPLE'S MASSES ARE DISPLAYING A VERY LIVELY INTEREST IN HOW PREPARATION FOR THIS MEETING IS DEVELOPING, HOW THE ATMOSHPERE AROUND THE FORTHCOMING TALKS IS TAKING SHAPE, AND WHAT CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS ARE BEING PUT FORWARD BY THEIR FUTURE PARTICIPANTS.

Businesslike Talk Is Needed

The answers given by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to TIME magazine and his statements in his talk with a group of U.S. senators are now the focus of universal attention. The newspapers have already published a large number of foreign comments and there is scarcely any need to analyze the main features of these comments.

The reports coming in from all corners of the planet attest that, almost everywhere, statesmen and politicians and the broadest public circles welcome the Soviet Union's bold new initiatives. They approve of the constructive approach toward the forthcoming meeting formulated by the Soviet leader. The summit meeting is designed for serious negotiations and not for "getting acquainted," as Washington puts it. Its aim is to find, despite the differences, points of contact and areas of common or parallel interests and to conduct an honest, unbiased talk pervaded by the desire to find a way back from the edge of the nuclear abyss and to overcome the present negative period in relations between the USSR and the United States.

Hence, the just conclusion is drawn that the Soviet Union is preparing exceptionally seriously and painstakingly for the forthcoming summit meeting and already has a firm platform for discussion. The USSR's decision on a moratorium on any nuclear explosions,

the proposal at the United Nations of the new initiative on the peaceful use of space, and M.S. Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet Union will be ready to make radical nuclear arms reduction proposals if the United States abandons its plans to militarize space are assessed everywhere as confirmation of this.

The fact that the Soviet stance on all these complex problems was set forth in a businesslike, balanced, and, at the same time, firm tone is making a very great impression on the public in the United States and in other countries. This has, to a considerable extent, ensured a broad response to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's answers to TIME magazine. People everywhere understand that this line has been dictated by the Soviet side's sincere desire to "go its half of the way" in improving relations with the United States if, of course, the other side does the same.

On the other hand, there are growing fears everywhere provoked by the negative and sometimes provocative stance taken by the U.S. Administration, which is continuing to reject out of hand any Soviet proposals, repeatedly declaring them to be "propaganda" and not even troubling to study them. At the same time, Washington is also taking practical steps which are provoking the arms race and leading to the fueling of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations. Thus, despite attempts to oppose it made even by some members of the House of Representatives, the United States recently carried out a test of the ASAT aircraft and missile antisatellite complex against a target in space, for which a real spaceship was used. It is not surprising, therefore, that many West Europeans, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "are continuing to treat Reagan as a trigger-happy cowboy. They are impressed by the Soviet leader, who is not allowing the Americans to order him about."

In this situation even NATO circles do not consider it possible to join openly with the negative stance taken by Washington on the threshold of the summit meeting and prefer to keep quiet. They are thereby causing considerable irritation to the Pentagon, whose chief, Weinberger, hastened to declare the new Soviet initiatives, including the moratorium on any nuclear explosions, "unfeasible" and demanded that the allies undertake a new intensification of the arms race on all salients.

Nonetheless, even in Bonn, where Washington's obedient comrades in arms are now in power, a spokesman for the FRG Government has stated that Federal Chancellor H. Kohl is expressing the hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will be crowned by an accord, particularly on arms control issues. (Not a bad wish, but of course it would be even better if the FRG exerted real, positive influence on its transatlantic ally to ensure the forthcoming meeting's success).

Important Task for the Public

You cannot fail to note one further factor. Whereas, until recently, the efforts of the organizers of "psychological warfare" in the West had widely disseminated the utterly false concept of the "equal responsibility" of the United States and the USSR for the arms race and for international tension, the present Soviet initiatives are uprooting this concept.

I shall cite the following example. On 3-4 September an international conference of public forces was held in Geneva, convened at the initiative of the influential U.S. movement to freeze nuclear arms. About 200 representatives of antiwar organizations from the United States, Canada, the FRG, Britain, France, Norway, Switzerland, Japan, and other countries gathered there.

Representatives of the USSR and U.S. delegations taking part in the current interstate conference on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons held in Geneva were invited to this meeting. And what happened? The speech by the Soviet representative, who described the new Soviet initiatives, was welcomed with approval. But the conference participants hissed the U.S. delegate who tried to justify the United States' negative attitude toward these initiatives. Shouts came from the auditorium: "Shame on the United

"States!", "The Russians are offering to do business, but the Americans are offering empty words!"

It is characteristic that the bourgeois press has kept totally quiet about this event. After all, the conference's organizers and participants could in no way be accused of being Soviet stooges -- they were representatives of the most eminent Western pacific organizations. The speakers there included U.S. Senator J. Kerry; (S. Maclean), a representative of the British "Scientists for Peace" movement: (K. Kheyns), a representative of the international antinuclear movement Greenpeace; Bruce Kent, a representative of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament; and others.

Those taking part in the meeting unanimously adopted an appeal to the United States and Britain "to respond positively to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, which in that case would become indefinite" and to conclude with the USSR a treaty on banning nuclear tests in perpetuity.

Joan (Gryunebaum), chairman of the national council of the "Campaign for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze," stated this movement is now organizing the collection of signatures in the United States for an appeal to Congress demanding an end to appropriations for further nuclear testing. Volunteers are being sent to the region of underground explosions in Nevada, where they intend to set up protest pickets.

Finally, we cannot fail to note that over 130 of the most varied U.S. public organizations have already expressed support for the Soviet Union's new initiatives. Americans have obviously grown tired of the constant tension and are being literally deafened by the daily din of the mass media which predicts an allegedly inevitable military conflict. And, when they hear a calm and confident voice from Moscow stating that there is no fatal inevitability of a confrontation and that all troubling questions must be resolved through negotiations, they naturally welcome that opportunity.

Where is Washington taking matters? How is the U.S. Administration taking account of these sentiments? With what political baggage will the U.S. President come to Geneva? These questions cannot fail to perturb the world public, especially since it has been familiarized with the USSR's constructive position.

The U.S. bourgeois press, which can in no way be accused of pro-Soviet bias, unanimously recognizes now that the U.S. Administration was caught unawares by the USSR's dynamic peace offensive. As NEWSWEEK writes, "Ronald Reagan and his aides have gotten bogged down in defense, belittling the importance of the Soviet initiative as 'propaganda ploys' but reluctant or unable to put forward serious proposals to counter them."

Initially the White House spokesmen refused to comment at all on M.S. Gorbachev's answers to TIME magazine claiming that they "did not have the full text" although it is reliably known that they did have it. Only on 3 September did they come out with the first elucidation of their position. They said that although the United States allegedly "treats seriously its relations with the Soviet Union and is prepared (?) to embark on compromises, it nonetheless does not intend to abandon the preparation of 'star wars.'"

Essentially this was a repetition of the old negative position: Whatever the Soviet Union may undertake, the United States will in any case create space strike weapons and antisatellite systems.

Of course, these commentaries generated numerous critical remarks among U.S. political circles and even in the press. But the U.S. Administration strenuously refuses to consider public opinion, which is demanding the opportunity that has now been opened to halt the dangerous arms race, ease international tension, and normalize Soviet-U.S. relations should be used.

In the past few days a new attempt has been made across the ocean to step up the pitch of anti-Soviet propaganda, which will inevitably entail a deterioration in the political atmosphere surrounding the forthcoming talks. This is being done for the blatant purpose of stifling the increasingly widespread interest in the country in the new Soviet initiatives and to dispel hopes for the success of the summit meeting. It is no accident that daily warnings are being issued so persistently there claiming that the participants in the meeting can only get to know each other and "work out the agenda" for a discussion of problems for forthcoming years and even decades.

It is no longer the advisers to the U.S. political leadership, as was previously the case, but the leaders themselves -- the defense secretary, the vice president, and, finally, the President himself -- who have now come to the fore in this negative propaganda activity.

They have brought down on their audience a murky flow of the most monstrous fabrications whose aim is always the same: to intimidate people with the alleged "Soviet threat," to present the Soviet system and Soviet domestic and foreign policy in a distorted form, and thus to vindicate their confrontationist approach toward Soviet-U.S. relations.

Soviet readers are already familiar, in particular, with the U.S. head of state's more than strange outburst -- that is the only way to describe it. Just think: The U.S. President allowed himself to ascribe to V.I. Lenin, the great founder of our state and the founder of the policy of peaceful coexistence, truly delirious statements of an aggressive nature thought up by those who would like at any price to complicate preparation for the Geneva meeting.

Even after that, Vice President G. Bush stated 11 September, with a serious expression: "We attach fundamental importance to persuading the USSR of the seriousness of our intentions regarding the summit meeting"! I think, however, that the U.S. President's above-mentioned outburst will merely intensify still further in West Europe and in the United States itself doubts as to the seriousness of the U.S. side's intentions.

Promoting Dialogue

The peoples display unflagging interest in the forthcoming meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States. They link with it their hopes for the beginning of a positive process in Soviet-U.S. relations which would have a beneficial effect on all international affairs. That is why, sane people say, we must not poison the atmosphere in which the preparation for the meeting is developing, but promote the normal, businesslike development of dialogue.

In this connection, among those political circles which are aware of the great importance of the forthcoming meeting there is a growing resolve to do everything to ensure its success; to rebuff the opponents of international cooperation who are having an adverse influence in Washington; and to thwart their attempts to impede businesslike work in Geneva, to emasculate its content, and to reduce the entire matter to measures of a purely protocol nature.

As for the Soviet Union, its position is crystal-clear. Our leadership proceeds from the premise that, as stated in the replies to TIME magazine, the USSR and the United States simply cannot allow themselves to bring matters to confrontation. The Soviet Union is profoundly convinced of the necessity and possibility of improving Soviet-U.S. relations. That is why it is displaying a responsible, businesslike approach toward the possibility of dialogue and talks, avoiding unnecessary rhetoric, and focusing efforts on serious preparation for the meeting.

It is also time that Washington, which is so fond of talking of pragmatism in international affairs, engaged in this businesslike preparation, especially because the U.S. Administration already has the specific proposals put forward by the Soviet Union,

including the important initiatives in the field of disarmament which have been not only formulated but already implemented unilaterally.

DESTRUCTION OF ALL EXISTING ASAT SYSTEMS PROPOSED

PM161336 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Second Rank Ye. Nikitin article: "Criminal Step"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has taken yet another criminal step along the road of complicating the international situation. Without heeding the consequences it has tested the ASAT antisatellite system against a real target in space. Contrary to common sense and despite the fact that the Soviet Union's commitment not to put antisatellite weapons into space has been in force for 2 years now, Washington is cranking up a new spiral of the arms race. Moreover, it is transferring it to space.

Washington's new aggressive act, which is being called a "great step forward" overseas, should be seen in the context of the overall adventurist efforts aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. Antisatellite weapons are, in fact, one of the elements in the systems created in the United States and intended, according to the White House schemes, to inflict a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. "For the United States the creation of antisatellite systems would be senseless if it were not planned to carry out a first strike and start a nuclear war," U.S. military specialist T. (Keras) stated.

The testing of antisatellite weapons, one of the components of the "star wars" program, is causing alarm, including in the United States itself. "It shows shortsightedness. It is a mistake. Ultimately there can be no winners in a space arms race," THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER summed up in connection with the U.S. antisatellite weapon test. "The White House is not aiming to conclude a mutual and verifiable agreement with the USSR which would establish the strictest limitations on antisatellite weapons," Senator J. Kerry opines.

To counter the U.S. course aimed at exacerbating the situation, the Soviet Union is proposing the destruction of all antisatellite means already held by the United States and the USSR, including those on which testing has not been completed. This would create favorable conditions for improving the international situation, restraining the arms race, and preventing it spreading to space.

U.S. OBSTRUCTS DISARMAMENT WITH PROPAGANDA CLAIMS

OW150505 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress to China 0400 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Dear listeners: The proponents of the theory of the rivalry between the two superpowers have been actively peddling to the world public that the Soviet Union and the United States should be held responsible for intensifying the arms race. In reality, however, there has been an increasing amount of persuasive facts proving that, as far as arms race is concerned, the Soviet stand is diametrically opposed to that of the United States. While the Soviet Union has been persistently doing its utmost to stop the arms race, the United States has been doing all it can to obstruct the realization of all disarmament measures.

In this connection, please listen to a commentary by Ivanov, an observer of international political issues:

In an interview with TIME magazine, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, very clearly elaborated the Soviet stand on disarmament and USSR-U.S. relations. To break the deadlock in the course of limiting the arms race, the USSR has declared a moratorium on nuclear tests and urged the United States to do the same and

resume the negotiations for a complete ban on nuclear weapons. The proposals regarding peaceful cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in space are also meant to achieve this objective.

What is Washington's response to the Soviet Union's specific and clear-cut proposals? Washington says these proposals are nothing but propaganda. Anyone with a little knowledge of the crux of the matter can easily see that the Soviet proposals are based on serious intentions and are not claptrap to win public applause.

Incidentally, the proponents of the superpower theory have also loudly echoed the U.S. claim that the Soviet proposals are nothing but propaganda. On 9 September, for example, the official radio of a major Asian country broadcast a commentary on international affairs. Entitled "Elusive Soviet-U.S. Relations," the commentary tried its utmost to describe the principled struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States as a propaganda war, saying that both countries want to deceive the other in an attempt to achieve military superiority.

The perpetrator should be held responsible for such a fabrication. The world public has not regarded the USSR's constructive proposals as a propaganda gimmick. The people of many countries, including the United States, welcome and endorse the specific measures the USSR has adopted to ease the arms race.

People of all circles would like to ask: Why does not the United States also reciprocate the Soviet Union's peace-loving appeal with a so-called propaganda gimmick? The answer is that influential cliques in the United States have no intention whatsoever of stopping the arms race from which they can reap huge windfalls, achieve military superiority around the world, and achieve their fond dream of eliminating the socialist system.

Utterly preposterous was what Reagan, the incumbent U.S. President who is deadset on serving these cliques, said a few days ago to vilify the USSR's peace-loving stand. He said: Even Lenin, the world renowned internationalist and author of the Peace Declaration, had a plan for seeking hegemony.

All this shows that Washington neither intends to take positive measures to respond to the USSR's disarmament proposals, nor does it want disarmament.

SPACE COMMAND ORGANIZED FOR MILITARY MISSIONS

LD131629 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 13 TASS -- The Pentagon has officially announced that on September 23 a new U.S. space command headquartered in Colorado Springs will go into action. The command has been set up on President Reagan's personal orders and will report directly to the U.S. defense secretary and to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It will be given the functions now shared by the space commands of the Navy and the Air Force. The military space systems already deployed in near-earth space will be taken over by the new command.

The British DAILY TELEGRAPH says that the U.S. space command will be the control centre for all the military missions of space ships under the space shuttle program and coordinate the operations of all the military spy satellites, including their launching and the reception of information from them.

The engines of a new reusable space ship, Atlantis, were tested at Cape Canaveral. According to provisional data, a NASA spokesman said, the tests were a success and the space ship is ready for lift-off scheduled for October 3. In addition to the three engines, REUTER reports, the entire electronic control complex of the power plant has been checked. Atlantis will carry five Pentagon crewmen and a secret cargo.

NATO MILITARY MANEUVERS SEEN AS 'POLITICAL'

PM131028 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar's "Military-Political Review": "What Is Being Wrought in NATO's 'Forges'"]

[Text] "The main problem facing NATO is to convince our population that the Soviet military threat does exist." This is how U.S. General Rogers, the North Atlantic bloc's supreme allied commander, Europe, described his concerns with total frankness and cynicism. There is hardly any need to put ourselves in the NATO military leader's shoes to appreciate his difficulties. For the goals that have been set to the aggressive bloc are, to put it frankly, unrealistic. The Atlanticists will not be able to force the peoples in their countries to believe in a threat supposedly originating from the Soviet Union.

The USSR's active and constructive foreign policy course provides graphic evidence of our country's real intentions. The Soviet peaceful initiatives have encountered a lively response in the hearts of Western Europeans and are giving them confidence that it is possible to avert the threat of nuclear war and turn Europe into a continent of collective security. Real prerequisites for this do exist. The meeting of representatives from 35 countries, held in Helsinki in connection with the 10th CSCE anniversary, confirmed yet again the viability of the idea of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical and economic systems. The people's craving for peace is also indicated by the broad public support for the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests introduced by the Soviet Union, and the great interest shown in M.S. Gorbachev's answers to the U.S. TIME magazine.

But the NATO military are reluctant and unwilling to notice this. Obeying the social demand of the ruling circles in the United States and other bloc countries, they are doing everything to poison people's minds with the venom of hatred for the Soviet Union and mistrust in its peace-loving aspirations, and to use this atmosphere to accelerate militarist preparations. A confirmation of this is provided by NATO's large-scale "Autumn Forge" maneuvers.

It is by no means accidental that this year the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference coincided with the 10th anniversary of the start of these provocative war games. There is no doubt that a link between these events does exist. The aggressive circles of imperialism, worried about the positive influence exerted on the public by the decisions of the forum held in Finland's capital, held in 1975 a series of military exercises under the general code name "Autumn Forge." One of the goals of the NATO "Forge" was to muffle the peace-loving sounds echoing from the Final Act, undermine political and military detente in the continent, and whip up military neurosis and anti-Soviet hysteria. This is also indicated by the fact that the maneuvers started literally 1 month after Helsinki.

Since that time, the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers have been held annually. But what is being wrought in these NATO "forges?"

The NATO war games are held against a clearly defined anti-Soviet background. The "enemy" is, as a rule, designated "red" or "orange," and it is he who launched aggressive actions. For greater reality, as the Western press has reported, some NATO units are specially dressed in the uniform of Soviet soldiers so that they may sow panic and terrorize Western European cities and villages. The bloc strategists make no secret of the fact that the purpose of such actions is to exert strong psychological pressure on the civilian population and servicemen, force them to believe in the "Soviet military threat," and convince them of the need to step up military preparations. It is thus perfectly obvious that the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers are held primarily for political purposes.

Military-strategic tasks are, of course, also tackled in the course of the maneuvers. They do, after all, cover the entire territory of Western Europe and consist of separate exercises by different categories of troops and branches of the armed forces from the bloc member-countries. The maneuvers provide an opportunity to test in practice aggressive concepts, plans for strategic and operational deployment of forces and their participation in war, and questions pertaining to the use of both conventional weapons and mass destruction weapons, such as nuclear and chemical types.

Attention must also be focused on another aspect: The "Autumn Forge" maneuvers are held near the borders of the socialist countries, borders that can be reached by combat aircraft in only a matter of minutes. Furthermore, the deployment and actions by these forces take forms in which they can immediately engage in major combat operations. There is absolutely no doubt that such "conventional" combat training of NATO Armed Forces can lead to the direct start of military conflict against Warsaw Pact countries.

The current "Autumn Forge-85" maneuvers are being held in a complex international situation. Relying on strength, the Western politicians are unwilling to abandon their vain attempts to attain military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. The United States is preparing to shift the arms race to outer space and is pushing its NATO allies in that direction. Serious alarm is caused among the public, and primarily in Europe, by the plans to deploy new types of chemical ammunition in the continent, build up the arsenals of tactical nuclear weapons, urgently supply the NATO countries' Armed Forces with a new generation of conventional weapons, and deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missile systems.

In other words, as M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his answers to the U.S. TIME magazine, the situation is explosive. There is, furthermore, a tendency toward further deterioration. It would seem that under these circumstances it would be necessary to display prudence and restraint and reduce the level of demonstrations of force. Alas. According to reports in the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, the "Autumn Forge-85" maneuvers will again involve about 200,000 servicemen and vast quantities of combat hardware, some of which is carrying nuclear weapons. The Atlanticists' war games will last until 20 November and will extend all along Western Europe's territory, from Norway to Turkey. They will consist of almost 30 separate exercises for ground forces, air forces, and navies, both national and multinational, linked by a common design and strategic background.

Once again, as in previous years, West Germany has been selected as the main region for the maneuvers. Its leaders are complying with the wishes of Pentagon and NATO strategists and are providing total support for their desire to turn the FRG's territory into the bloc's main aggressive bridgehead. Something else is also obvious. The anti-soviet orientation of the militarist games is fanning revanchist moods in the country. It is, therefore, no accident that there is a burst of activity by "eternally yesterday's men" at this precise time.

The "Trutzige Sachsen" exercises, to be held in the FRG 14-20 September, will be the largest in the current series. They will involve 60,000 servicemen, 21,000 wheeled and 3,500 tracked combat vehicles from the Bundeswehr I Corps, and also armor and tank units from the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands. Military experts note that the area where the "Trutzige Sachsen" exercises will be held has not been selected at random. The Lueneburg Heath in northeast Lower Saxony, where they will take place, is considered an ideal initial bridgehead for armor and tank units to strike against the GDR's northern and central regions.

The following fact must also be noted: The Bundeswehr command has taken into account the experiences of last year when members of the antiwar movement, demanding an end to militarist demonstrations, obstructed the holding of maneuvers on FRG territory. Now the West German servicemen taking part in the maneuvers have been issued precise instructions on how to behave if they encounter demonstrators. The "civilians in uniform," as the Bundeswehr soldiers are advertised by the official mass news media, have been given permission to use force and firearms against their compatriots.

The "Brave Defender" exercises, which have only just started in Britain, are a part of the "Autumn Forge-85" maneuvers. According to the DAILY TELEGRAPH, these are the largest exercises in the British Isles since World War II. They will involve 65,000 servicemen, including 6,500 men from the Navy and the Marines, 23,500 from the Air Force, and 35,000 from the ground forces. In addition, this will be the first time that 1,000 U.S. soldiers and officers from U.S. Army units stationed in Burtonwood (Lancashire) and from the 8th USAF Squadron stationed in Bentwaters, near Woodbridge (Suffolk), will participate in exercises of this kind.

Major General Fursdon, the DAILY TELEGRAPH military correspondent, writes that the objective of the exercise is to rehearse readiness to repulse attack by using conventional weapons. But it is well-known indeed that no one is threatening Britain. Nonetheless, the country will turn into a military camp for a whole week, from 6 to 13 September. The entire territory of those islands has been divided into military-geographic districts which are in turn divided into "tactical responsibility regions" consisting of "strongholds." The preparations for the exercises and the stir they have created in the bourgeois mass news media are, furthermore, directed toward justifying the large-scale militarist preparations underway in the country and the stepping up of U.S. military presence.

This year the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers have coincided in time with another large-scale NATO maneuver -- the naval maneuvers code named "Ocean Safari-85." Bearing in mind that they will be held in the Western Hemisphere, almost one-half of the globe will thus be involved in NATO's militarist games.

The "Ocean Safari-85" maneuvers started 28 August close to the American coast. This is where they vary and differ from previous maneuvers, which were held mainly off the coast of Western Europe. The concentration of the NATO armada (160 warships, including 3 aircraft carriers and naval forces from 10 NATO countries, are taking part in the maneuvers) off the U.S. coast is no doubt meant to demonstrate support for the policy of U.S. terrorism followed by Washington in relations with Nicaragua and other Central and Latin American countries.

One of the distinguishing features of the "Ocean Safari-85" maneuvers is that the French Navy is actively participating in them. Commenting on this fact, L'HUMANITE emphasizes that "this is not the first step testifying to the creeping movement toward complete return to the NATO military organization. The French Armed Forces have already rendered assistance in securing the rear and the supply lines during NATO maneuvers. This time, however, the issue concerns actual full participation in maneuvers."

According to Admiral McDonald, NATO supreme allied commander Atlantic (who actually led the U.S. intervention in Grenada), the purpose of the "Ocean Safari-85" maneuvers is to test "the capability of NATO forces to guarantee the security and to escort trade convoys across the Atlantic." It is, however, intended to resolve this apparently defensive task by a highly original method. At the final stage of the maneuvers, when the armada will approach the coast of Norway, fighter-bombers based on aircraft carriers will rehearse the ... delivery of a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. For the first time the solution of these tasks will involve three aircraft carrier task forces, a task force of surface ships headed by the battleship Iowa, which is fitted with cruise missiles, and a group of escort ships, submarines, and naval minesweepers. The maneuvers will last until 20 September.

Western Europe and the Atlantic will again echo to the sounds of shell and bomb explosions, the wild howl of aircraft on hedge-hopping flights, the rattle of thousands of tank tracks, and ship salvos. The NATO "forges" will continue to hammer out fear and mistrust between people and countries, and methods to launch and wage aggressive war in the hope of reversing the march of history. Under these conditions, what is demanded from the peoples are utmost vigilance and unflagging struggle against the sinister schemes of the imperialist military. The elimination of the nuclear threat hanging over Europe and the entire planet is the most burning task of all peace-loving and progressive forces.

PRAVDA EXAMINES TASKS FACING 40TH UNGA SESSION

PM161430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "Cooperation, Not Confrontation"]

[Text] The 40th UN General Assembly session opens 17 September. At present this practically universal international organization has 195 member-states -- socialist, developing, and capitalist, large and small. The session offers broad opportunities for states to outline their stances on major international problems, for meetings and exchanges of opinions between their representatives, and for the elaboration of decisions which, even though they are only recommendations, possess great moral and political authority. The weight of these decisions, and also of each country's contribution to the United Nations' activity, is determined primarily by the extent to which they meet the requirements of the preservation of peace and the consolidation of universal security.

The active participation by states in the session's work reflects the fact that most of them recognize the urgency and importance of the tasks facing the United Nations. It is well-known that the organization was founded 40 years ago as a result of the peoples' victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II. Its Charter, of which our country was one of the authors, enshrines the obligations of states to live in peace with one another as good neighbors and to unite in the struggle against the danger of war. Thus, the concept of peaceful coexistence put forward by V.I. Lenin forms the foundation of the United Nations. Under today's conditions, when mankind has entered the nuclear and space age, peaceful coexistence is the only sensible alternative to the nuclear catastrophe threatening all countries and peoples.

Today, as in the period of the struggle against fascism, awareness of the common danger must prompt states to rise above political and ideological differences and to unite for the sake of delivering present and future generations from the calamities of war. This is the main objective of the United Nations. Guided by this objective, the UN General Assembly at its recent sessions adopted such important documents as the declaration condemning nuclear war and the resolutions on preventing an arms race in outer space and on freezing nuclear weapons. These decisions, which only the United States and its closest allies voted against, graphically displayed the views of the world community of states on the urgent issues of curbing the arms race and preserving peace.

There are, however, forces that are prepared, for the sake of their narrowly self-seeking interests, to subject mankind to deadly danger. It is through their fault that the 40th UN General Assembly session is meeting in a complex, tense, and, one may even say, explosive international situation. And the situation is tending to deteriorate even further. Aggressive imperialist circles, and primarily the United States, continue to rely on strength, create and test more and more new nuclear -- and now also space -- weapons, and resort to methods of state terrorism with regard to other countries and peoples.

The watershed in contemporary world politics lies between realism, responsibility, and real concern for mankind's fate on the one hand, and the adventurism of militarist forces pushing the planet toward the nuclear abyss on the other hand.

The approach by states toward the objectives, principles, and activity of the United Nations accurately demonstrates the essence of their political course.

The Soviet Union's approach toward the 40th session stems from its peace-loving foreign policy. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has confirmed that the USSR attaches great importance to the United Nations as an effective instrument of peace and will continue to strive to ensure that the fair democratic principles on which this organization was founded are embodied in the practice of international relations. The jubilee UN session is called upon to make a tangible contribution to the revival of detente, to ensuring a turn for the better in world affairs. The socialist community countries cohesively advocate this. This is also the common desire of the nonaligned and also a number of developed capitalist countries, which are experiencing growing concern over the situation in the world. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the Delhi declaration by the leaders of six countries from four continents -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden. It speaks of the need to take "specific steps aimed at eliminating the threat to mankind's very continued existence" in the year of the United Nations' 40th anniversary.

The main thing now is to secure an end to the arms race on earth and prevent it from spreading into space. The Soviet Union's proposal that the question "on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space under conditions of its nonmilitarization" be included in the session's agenda helps focus the attention and efforts of UN member-states on the solution of this paramount task. The Soviet initiative embodies a new political thinking which accords with the realities of the nuclear and space age. It proceeds from the premise that the process of the exploration of space must not suffer the fate of mankind's other very great scientific and technical achievement -- the mastering of nuclear energy. It must not be made to serve the creation of a new category of weapons, but rather must be used for the development of broad international cooperation and the solution of the scientific, technical, and economic tasks facing each country and each people.

"Star peace" instead of "star wars" -- this is the only choice worthy of the space era of people on earth. And it is the Soviet Union's conviction that the United Nations must proclaim this precisely and clearly in the year of its 40th anniversary.

A total end to nuclear weapons tests would be exceptionally important for the easing of tension in the world. The nuclear arms race would be halted in the most dangerous direction -- the qualitative direction. A serious contribution would also be made toward strengthening the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. On the Soviet Union's initiative, all this has been repeatedly advocated by the United Nations, reflecting the international community's will.

Convincingly demonstrating unity of words and deeds, the USSR recently took another bold step in this direction. As of 6 August, it introduced unilaterally a moratorium on all nuclear explosions which will remain in force even after 1 January 1986 if the United States joins it. This would set a good example for other states possessing nuclear weapons. What the USSR offers is a real opportunity to halt the buildup and switch to the reduction of nuclear arsenals, which would accord with the interests of all states. Here, as in the other directions of curbing and terminating the arms race, it is necessary to act quickly, otherwise the time may slip by and the opportunity will be missed. This is why international circles learned with such amazement and indignation that in response to the Soviet moratorium, the U.S. Administration hastened to carry out yet another nuclear explosion, while its response to the proposal on peaceful use of space was the decision to conduct the first combat test of antisatellite weapons.

Under these circumstances it is necessary for the UN General Assembly session to lend new impetus to the solution of the questions of the prevention of an arms race in space and the banning of all nuclear weapon tests, the rejection by all nuclear powers, following the example of the USSR and PRC, of the first use of such weapons, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, and the start of talks on their reduction.

In the year of its 40th anniversary, the United Nations is called upon to augment its efforts aimed at eliminating the material means of waging nuclear and other wars. The prohibition of such barbaric mass destruction weapons as chemical weapons is an urgent matter. The plans announced in the United States for the creation of a new variety of chemical weapons, binary weapons, for deployment in Western Europe and other regions raise most urgently the task of preventing the spread of "silent death" across the planet. The time has also come to take effective measures for the limitation and nonproliferation of so-called conventional weapons, because the latest types are not far behind weapons of mass destruction in terms of their destructive power.

Important tasks face the forthcoming session with regard to strengthening the political and international law foundations of security. Their solution must be furthered by an examination of the question of implementing the declaration on the strengthening of international security adopted by the United Nations at the USSR's initiative in 1970. The jubilee meeting in Helsinki confirmed that for 10 years now the Final Act of the all-European conference has been effectively helping implementation of the United Nations' objectives in Europe. A comprehensive approach is also needed toward the problem of security in Asia.

The United Nations is called upon to uphold its Charter's fair principles throughout the world: in Central America, in the Near East, and in southern Afria. Acting in accordance with its lofty mission, the United Nations is called upon to assist the quest for a peaceful political settlement in Central America, as advocated by Nicaragua and Cuba and by the Latin American countries united in the Contadora Group and in the "support group." In contrasts with the attempts to impose new separate deals on the Arabs and thus exacerbate even further the confrontation in the Near East, the United Nations is called upon to contribute to an all-embracing, fair, and lasting settlement in this region through the collective efforts of all interested sides, including the PLO, by means of convening an international conference with the participation of all UN Security Council members. It is particularly important for the General Assembly again to speak out most definitely in support of the Palestinian Arab people's right to establish their own independent state and of the legitimate rights of all Arab peoples and states. It is impossible to tolerate the continuing flouting of UN decisions by Israel, responsibility for whose actions is also borne by its "strategic partner," the United States.

It is the United Nation's duty to resolutely seek to suppress the maneuvers of the Republic of South Africa and its patrons, which are attempting to keep Namibia under colonial yoke, persist in implementing a policy of aggression and state terrorism against independent African states, and perpetuate the inhuman apartheid system.

The 25th anniversary of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted by the United Nations following the USSR's proposal in 1960 is a reminder of the need to step up the United Nations' efforts to eliminate the remnants of colonial-racist oppression. The General Assembly cannot pass over in silence the illegal U.S. actions aimed at the de facto annexation of the UN trust territory of Micronesia and its transformation into a U.S. military-strategic bridgehead.

It is necessary for the General Assembly to mark the United Nations' 40th anniversary by also making politically significant decisions on improving international economic relations and on strengthening confidence between states and their security in this sphere.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries actively and persistently advocate the attainment of such objectives of the organization as universal respect for human rights. International cooperation in this sphere must be implemented strictly within the UN Charter's framework. It is important to concentrate efforts on the implementation of the fundamental rights of peoples and each person, primarily the right to live under conditions of peace and freedom. The session must angrily condemn once more the crude and massive violations of human rights committed with the connivance and complicity of the United States by South Africa, Israel, and the anti-people regime of Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala. In the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerism particular importance should be attached to the development of the UN decisions on the struggle against neofascism adopted at the socialist countries' initiative.

It is also in the interests of absolutely everyone to develop cooperation in such a direction of the organization's activity as the promotion of the peoples' socio-economic progress. All states are losers as a result of the fact that these tasks remain unresolved and, conversely, they will all gain under conditions of peace, cooperation, and equal security.

The United Nations' objectives and principles and the General Assembly's decisions adopted in accord with them are the exact opposite of the "position-of-strength" policy, confrontation, and the desire for military superiority. The imperialist forces will not succeed in erasing the noble UN ideals. The experience of history testifies that whenever states have displayed readiness to determine their policy in accordance with these ideals, international security and mutually advantageous cooperation have strengthened and the organization itself has functioned more effectively.

The people look to the United Nations with hope, and are fully justified in demanding that the organization's member-states, including those at the forthcoming session, resolutely opt for cooperation instead of confrontation, muster their political courage, halt the terrifying process that is developing, put an end to the arms race, and embark on disarmament and the improvement of relations while there is still time.

As regards the Soviet Union, at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session it will be guided by the premise that the only sensible way out in our time is to organize active cooperation between all states for the sake of a common peaceful future.

WALTERS' 'OFFENSIVE REMARKS' IN UN DEBATE NOTED

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[Excerpts] New York, 14 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

The United States has exercised its veto in the Security Council again blocking a resolution against Israel's massive and crude tyranny in the occupied Arab territories. The draft of the document, proposed by a group of nonaligned countries, contained a demand for Israel to stop immediately its repressive measures against the Palestinian civilian population in the occupied territories, to adhere strictly to the provisions of the 1959 Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in wartime. Ten member-states of the Security Council, including the Soviet Union, the nonaligned countries, Britain, and France, voted for the resolution, while Australia and Denmark abstained.

Striving to justify unseemly actions, Vernon Walters, U.S. permanent representative to the UN, spoke profusely of Washington's alleged adherence to a "peaceful settlement" of the Near East problem. In this connection, he attempted to place the occupiers on a par with the Palestinians, who are forced to resist the Israeli occupation. Plainly

irritated by the course of the debate, Vernon Walters resorted to offensive remarks directed against the member-states of the international community. The U.S. position as well as the preemptory tone of the American delegate created a storm of indignation among the representatives of Arab and other states.

No one can doubt the fact that Israel's actions and its ignoring of Security Council resolutions are possible only because of the direct economic, military, political and diplomatic aid and support that it receives from its strategic partner. We have seen today yet another example of this support, Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the United Nations, stated.

PRAVDA ASSESSES SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS, S. AFRICA

PM161417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] To Parry the Threat of War

Broad circles of the world public have perceived the replies of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the American TIME magazine as evidence of the political goodwill and the determination of the Soviet Union to do everything to parry the threat of war and to direct the development of the international situation into the channel of detente, and relations between states with different social systems onto the path of equitable mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation. Last week politicians, public figures, and the press of the whole world continued with unabated interest a lively discussion of this exceptionally important political document, which reflects the consistent peace-loving foreign policy course of the Land of the Soviets.

This attention to and interest in the interview are understandable. Conscious of its responsibility for the fate of peace on earth, the Soviet Union displays a bold, principled, constructive approach to cardinal problems of world politics and persistently advocates ending the accumulation of nuclear arsenals, curbing military rivalry, strengthening confidence and international cooperation, and, in particular, normalizing Soviet-American relations.

Precisely this aim -- to break the vicious circle of the arms race and extricate the arms limitation process from the impasse -- is pursued, in particular, by the USSR's decision to unilaterally cease all nuclear explosions and not resume them after 1 January 1986 if the United States acts likewise, as well as by the proposals on peaceful cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in space. The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to preparations for "star wars." It offers the international community a different prospect -- broad cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of space under conditions of its nonmilitarization.

Europe can and must play a substantial and indispensable role in the cause of a return to detente and to resolving key security problems. As was pointed out during the 10 September talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Rau, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and prime minister of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia (FRG), the Soviet Union has advanced a whole range of proposals aimed at radically improving the situation on the continent and raising the level of mutual security. The USSR advocates freeing the continent from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

In the event of the creation in central Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons, the USSR would be prepared to guarantee and respect the status of that zone. This guarantee would come into effect if the United States acted likewise. The world public, including the American public, evaluates highly the constructive Soviet initiatives. A recent U.S. poll showed that 57 percent of those polled resolutely advocated that the United States should follow the USSR's example, and 55 percent declared that a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions will significantly reduce the threat of nuclear war being unleashed.

"I considered it important to write to you and express gratitude for the moratorium on nuclear tests announced by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary," states a letter to the editors from U.S. citizen Eric (Muller) of the city of Austin, Texas. "There cannot be clearer proof of the USSR's sincere desire for disarmament and peace. At the same time, words cannot express my indignation at Washington's reaction to this noble unilateral step toward peace. Instead of agreeing to a mutual halt to nuclear tests, the U.S. Administration essentially wants the Soviet Union to consent to the buildup of the American nuclear arsenal, which can already be described as insane." A statement, signed by 24 well-known American politicians and 12 major U.S. public organizations was disseminated at a Washington press conference this week, contains an appeal to the U.S. and USSR leaders to confirm their allegiance to the already existing strategic arms limitation treaties and the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems and to arrive at an agreement to introduce a mutual moratorium on tests of antisatellite weapons and to cease nuclear tests. The document points out that an accord on one or several points on this agenda would make an important contribution to the cause of reducing the risk of nuclear war breaking out.

Sharp criticism and misgivings are aroused in U.S. political, public, and scientific circles by the test just conducted at a real target in space. Despite the fact that the pledge unilaterally adopted by the Soviet Union not to put antisatellite systems into space has now been in effect for two years, Washington has thus taken one more practical step along the path of escalating the arms race and toward spreading it into space; a step which can only lead to increased international tension.

Citing an official administration spokesman, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that the White House regards this test as "a show of American determination on the eve of the summit meeting." In other words, a show of strength, a means of pressure. Some people in Washington evidently believe that if the USSR is opposed to the militarization of space, it is "afraid" and must be "pressured." But this is a dangerous illusion. The gentlemen on the other side of the ocean evidently forget that they are dealing with the Soviet Union and that such "strong-arm" methods and calculations are known to be doomed to failure.

A different approach and a serious, constructive attitude to the matter are promising and necessary in world affairs now. This is precisely why the U.S. public turns again and again to M.S. Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine and to his talk with U.S. senators.

But this is plainly not to official Washington's liking. Washington's negative stance appears in too undesirable a light against the background of the Soviet initiatives. This is why additional efforts have been made there in recent days to stoke a campaign hostile to the Soviet Union and designed to justify the aggressive U.S. foreign policy course.

In an interview on the U.S. college radio station network, the head of the White House painted a deliberately distorted picture of the foreign policy actions, as well as the entire policy, of the Soviet Union, groundlessly accusing it of "expansionism." The same aim was pursued by Vice President G. Bush's lecture in Kansas on the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting. Even though Bush admitted verbally that the policy of confrontation "is neither sensible nor realistic," his further statements showed that the United States still does not want to meet practical Soviet proposals and displays an immutably confrontationalist approach.

It is characteristic that the vice president said not a word either about the USSR's unilateral moratorium on the launching of antisatellite weapons into space, or about the moratorium unilaterally introduced by our country on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe, or about the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. G. Bush sought to substitute an apposite reply to the Soviet foreign policy initiatives with accusations of all the mortal sins against the USSR, from unsubstantiated allegations that the Soviet Union has unleashed a new round in the arms race to unceremonious lectures on how it should behave in the human rights sphere. One wonders why all this was necessary. Does it indicate a desire to create an atmosphere of trust or a sincere, businesslike approach to the summit meeting in Geneva?

Shameful Alliance

Reports issued from South Africa attest to the profound crisis which has seized the apartheid regime. A "state of emergency" has been in effect in the Republic of South Africa [RSA] for more than 1 month, now, and cruel terror reigns. Gambling on violence, the Pretoria rulers continue mass repression and persecution of fighters for liberation and categorically reject any possibility of negotiations with the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa. However, despite the cruel terror and the sacrifices, patriots are stepping up demonstrations against hated apartheid -- the system of racist laws ensuring the domination of the white minority over the African majority deprived of rights.

The patriots' courageous and heroic struggle to liquidate hated apartheid is supported by all the worlds' honest people. The Pretoria authorities have been resolutely censured by the UN Security Council, the OAU, many governments, and prominent scientific and cultural figures who have demanded the lifting of the state of emergency and the immediate release of ANC leader N. Mandela and other political prisoners in the RSA. Peace in southern Africa, the special statement on the RSA of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers conference held in Luanda states, can be ensured only by means of the total liquidation of the apartheid regime and the creation of a democratic society there.

It is an open secret that the vitality of the apartheid system stems from the fact that the Pretoria regime enjoys all possible military-political and economic support from the imperialist powers, primarily the NATO members headed by the United States.

This is being done in defiance of UN decisions, condemning the giving of aid to the racist regime as complicity in the crimes of apartheid. For it is a fact that the so-called policy of "constructive engagement" being pursued by Washington is essentially equivalent to a shameful alliance with the racists and is nothing but a means with whose help imperialism is seeking to use the Pretoria regime as its gendarme in southern Africa.

Official Washington is maneuvering desperately in a situation of a growing wave of protests in the United States and all over the world against the shameful policy of "constructive engagement." This is indicated, in particular, by the administration's hasty decision to introduce so-called "sanctions" against Pretoria off its own bat, without waiting for a decision by Congress. But that false gesture misled no one. It at once became clear that it was, in fact, no more than a political stunt whose true purpose is to save the racists from the tougher, more material measures being considered by Congress. It is not surprising that T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of representatives of the U.S. Congress, called the proclaimed measures "a maneuver which in no way threatens the existence of the racist regime," while, according to Congressman H. Wolpe, the White House has, in point of fact, come out once again in defense of the regime of the white minority.

TOLKUNOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM CANADA 16 SEP

LD161348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep (TASS) -- The delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group, led by its chairman, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, returned to Moscow today. It had been taking part in the 74th conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which was held in Canada, and subsequently visited the United States at the invitation of T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

At the airport the delegation was met by Avgust Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities, deputy chairman of the USSR's Parliamentary Group, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA: U.S. 'EMBARRASSED' OVER USSR PROPOSALS

LD151642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, 15 Sep (TASS) -- The first conclusion that you draw while getting acquainted with the moods in the political corridors of Washington is: The well-worn method, when the Soviet Union's practical proposals were rejected out of hand and declared "propagandist acts," no longer works.

IZVESTIYA writes about this in a dispatch from Washington, characterizing the reaction in the United States to the Soviet peace initiatives.

Many observers point out that the U.S. Administration "is embarrassed," and is having to take up "defensive positions." As a result, words about "more precise definition" and "study" of Soviet proposals have started to be heard more and more frequently at press conferences in Washington in place of the traditional categorical "we reject" ....Many local journalists are now coming to the view that "it is now up to the White House". Representatives of many U.S. public organizations support Moscow's new initiatives, IZVESTIYA notes. The main theme of their statements: We must get the arms race burden off the shoulders of mankind and defend the world against nuclear madness.

AP CITED ON PENTAGON PLACEMENT OF CW CONTRACTS

LD141326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] According to an AP report, the Pentagon has begun to place contracts with U.S. chemical concerns in connection with the Washington administration's decision to begin mass production of so-called binary neuroparalytic ammunition. Our commentator Sergey Pravdin is at the microphone:

Among the Pentagon's contractors are such major chemical concerns as Atomic Chemicals, Olin-Mattison-Crow, (Ford and Russell), and others.

In all, about 200 companies have already applied to produce various components of binary shells and bombs. The Pentagon is banking on precisely this barbarous weapon in its preparations for chemical warfare. Under pressure from the administration, Congress has adopted a special resolution making provision for the expenditure by the United States in the coming fiscal year of $155 million on preparations for chemical warfare, and over the next 5 years Washington is planning to spend over $10 billion for these purposes.

The Pentagon's chemical rearmament program makes provision for an increase in the amount of chemical ammunition from the present 3 million units to 5 million.

This program is closely linked with Washington's other plans to build up its military muscle, plans, which, in the view of Washington's strategists, guarantee the United States military superiority over the Soviet Union and give U.S. imperialism the opportunity to dictate its will to the peoples of the world.

But what is this binary ammunition? According to U.S. press reports, it contains two or several chemical components, each of which, individually, present no danger. However, when a binary shell has been fired from a gun, or when a bomb has been dropped, these components combine, forming a lethal mixture. Like any other chemical weapon, binary ammunition can be used only on enemy territory, which means that it is an offensive weapon, designed for the invasion of foreign territory.

It is planned to use this ammunition, whether in capsules, aerial bombs, or long-range artillery shells, extensively against the civilian population of other countries. It is for this reason that Washington rejects the idea of creating zones free of chemical weapons, and is drafting dangerous plans to deploy binary death in West European countries.

TASS ON TRAINING OF DRA 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTEURS'

LD161142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0610 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 16 Sep. (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

In accordance with an amendment to the draft law on assignations adopted by the U.S. Congress, the State Department, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), and a number of other agencies as well will receive an allocation of $500,000 for the next 1986 fiscal year for so-called "teaching propaganda methods to Afghan rebels."

What is involved -- and authors of the provocative amendment make no bones about it -- is training professional ideological saboteurs in the United States for dispatch to Afghanistan with the aim of spreading disinformation about the DRA Government policies, as well as for the fabrication of forged documents to spread by the Western mass media. Although such activities will be realized under the formal aegis of the USIA, in reality the role of the dushmans' chief tutor is alotted to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Senator Gordon Humphrey (R-New Hampshire), who had submitted the bill amendment, has admitted that bloody "feats" of the dushmans, armed and trained by the CIA, have caused concern in the West. In this connection, he has proposed that a part of the $500,000 earmarked in the amendment should be spent on creating propaganda materials for "popularizing" the dushmans. Plans are even under consideration for forming an entire dushman news agency, which will engage in the fabrication of slander against a people building a peaceful life.

The allocation by Congress of $500,000 for training ideological saboteurs is merely a small part of the program of stepping up the psychological war against the DRA. Congress has appropriated almost another $500,000 for the creation and setting up of an anti-Afghan radio station. This new radio mouthpiece of the CIA will model its activities on Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are controlled by the espionage department.

Ideological sabotage against the DRA is being intensified against the backdrop of a buildup of U.S. military deliveries to the dushmans. For the first time, Congress recently officially allocated $14 million for providing direct aid to the Afghan formations in the coming financial year.

TASS NOTES WASHINGTON MOVES TO COMBAT TERRORISM

LD131639 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0908 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Under the pretext of "struggle against international terrorism" Washington is actively trying to draw its Western European allies into preparations for sabotage-punitive actions against states and organizations which do not suit it. This was shown in a speech by Robert Oakley, director of the State Department's directorate for fighting terrorism and for extraordinary planning, in a program on "Europe", a special television network of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA).

In a broadcast relayed to a number of West European capitals, Oakley said that the United States and its NATO allies "should together carry responsibility for actions abroad". The directorate he heads is engaged not only in gathering intelligence information and the practical planning of large-scale sabotage against those who refuse to be subjected to Washington's dictate, but is also already actively drawing Western European governments into that activity. Thus, a representative of the Stage Department reported that "close cooperation" has been arranged in that area between the United States and its allies. Recently, representatives of the directorate conducted secret talks with delegations from Britain, Italy, and Denmark and a meeting is planned with a French delegation.

Maintaining that the antiwar movement in West Europe "undermines" NATO, Oakley even stated that "the final aims" of the fighters for peace on the continent, supposedly, are identical with the aims of terrorists and criminal elements. Therefore the allies should mercilessly smash organizations which are in the vanguard of such a movement.

TASS REPORTS ON CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD161324 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 16 TASS -- The fourth plenary meeting of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has been held here.

As was reported by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the plenary meeting also passed the decision to hold an all-China party conference on September 18 this year.

The plenary meeting discussed and on the whole approved of the proposals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in the basic areas of the Seventh Five-Year Plan of the People's Republic of China and reaffirmed that the party conference would introduce a number of changes into the composition of the party central bodies.

REPORT CITES CHANGES IN USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW120927 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Last in a series of reports on the Khabarovsk International Seminar on the 40th anniversary of victory over Japanese militarism and the task of peace movement in Asian and Pacific countries]

[Excerpt] At a press conference held after the seminar for Soviet and foreign journalists, a number of questions were raised concerning the peace proposals by the Soviet Union and other Asian and Pacific countries. Answering the questions, Kitalenko, director [as received] of the Far East Institute, said: The Soviet Union has persistently called for safeguarding the peace and security of the people of all Asian countries. The Soviet proposals to all countries in the region for trust measures and regional trust measures still stand. During Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gorbachev made a proposal for adopting collective means to solve questions of peace and security in Asia based on the experience accumulated during the Helsinki Conference in Europe. The Soviet leader proposed a conference on peace and security in Asia be held in the future.

The speakers at the press conference noted that the Soviet Union has made a series of proposals for normalizing relations with the PRC. It is one of our most important policies to provide the legal basis for Soviet-Chinese relations. The positive changes taking place in Soviet-Chinese relations recently are favorable for strengthening peace in Asia.

The reporters at the press conference also showed a great interest in the Khabarovsk frontier area's exchanges and cooperation with its neighbors China, Japan, and the DPRK. Answering questions, Kirichenko, chairman of the Khabarovsk chapter of the Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace and director of the Khabarovsk Railways Institute, said: The Khabarovsk frontier area maintains close and good-neighborly relations with the DPRK, China, and Japan. The Khabarovsk chapter of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries consist of branches of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and the USSR-Japan Society. We have carried out cooperation in various forms with all neighbors, including exchanges of delegations, cultural and scientific exchanges, and border trade. Comrade Kirichenko went on to discuss the Khabarovsk frontier area's exchange with the PRC. He pointed out that, after an interruption of 20 years, the Khabarovsk branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society exchanged delegations with China's Heilongjiang Province and Nei Monggol Autonomous Region in 1984. Economic activities have been brisk. Border trade between all cities in the Khabarovsk frontier area and industrial centers in Heilongjiang Province is growing.

JSP DELEGATION MEETS WITH GORBACHEV, PRESS

Kremlin Meeting With Gorbachev

LD161322 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 16 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) led by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, in the Kremlin today.

During a conversation which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Mikhail Gorbachev informed the delegation members of the CPSU's and the Soviet people's activities directed towards fuller utilization of the potential of socialism and towards acceleration of the country's socio-economic development. Our plans for the future are oriented towards a peaceful situation and international cooperation, he said and it cannot be otherwise, considering the immense domestic tasks facing the Soviet people and the nature of our social system.

Attention was drawn to the continuing aggravation of the international situation. At a time when the Soviet Union has unilaterally ceased the launching of anti-satellite systems into space, suspended the deployment of medium-range missiles and the taking of other reply measures in Europe, and has introduced a moratorium on any nuclear explosions, the U.S. Administration is conducting a campaign of stirring up hatred for the USSR and performs new actions in the arms race. Enlisting the efforts of the world public against the nuclear war threats acquires great importance in these conditions. The CPSU considers it a major goal, which accords with the aspirations of all the peoples, completely to eliminate nuclear weapons everywhere and fully rid mankind of the nuclear war threat.

The Japan Socialist Party, Masashi Ishibashi said, also regards the prevention of nuclear war as the most important task of the present, supports the Soviet Union's ending of nuclear explosions as a concrete and important step on the road of curbing the arms race and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Both sides declared against the plans of spreading the arms race to space. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that militarization of space would mean a new, ever more dangerous spiral of the arms race, would enhance the threat of war. It would call in question the destiny of the talks on cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear arms reduction.

Masashi Ishibashi said that the Japanese public would like the coming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting to have a positive outcome. Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet side will be doing everything so that the meeting lead to positive results. At the same time he pointed out that, deplorably, a lot is being done in the U.S. official circles to aggravate the Soviet-American relations before the opening of the meeting.

A thorough exchange of opinions was held on the ways of ensuring peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific. Mikhail Gorbachev and Masashi Ishibashi pointed out that it is desirable to pool in some form or other the efforts of the countries of that vast region, regardless of their social system, to turn the area into a zone of peace and equal cooperation.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted that people in the Soviet Union have respect for Japan and its people. Japan's role on the world arena can be increased through its contribution to peaceful solution of ripe international problems, through the establishment of peaceful cooperation with all countries and peoples, and not on the road of militarization and its ever greater involvement in the U.S. military plans.

Masashi Ishibashi agreed with that opinion and said that the Japan Socialist Party, adhering to the concept of "unarmed neutrality", is exerting efforts so that Japan should not be turning into a large military power but should advance along the road of the policy of peace, neutrality and friendly cooperation with all countries, including the Soviet Union.

Touching upon questions of Soviet-Japanese inter-state relations, Mikhail Gorbachev reaffirmed that a number of concrete proposals that had been made by the Soviet Union to Japan with a view of improving the political climate between the two countries, remained valid. The fruitful experience of the development of the Soviet Union's trade and economic links with a number of West European countries on the basis of agreements on long-term economic cooperation and drawing up of long-term programmes of such cooperation should be spread to the Soviet-Japanese relations, he said.

Masashi Ishibashi said that the Japan Socialist Party would continue assisting the establishment of friendly, good-neighbourly relations between Japan and the USSR.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Masashi Ishibashi expressed mutual satisfaction with the relationships between the CPSU and the Japan Socialist Party, which promote the deepening of mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan. They declared for their further development and perfection, for cooperation between the two parties, above all in questions of peace and security.

Taking part in the conversation were: from the Soviet side -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Stepan Chervonenko, Petr Fedoseyev, Andrey Aleksandrov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Yuriy Zhukov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; Ivan Kovalenko, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee;

From the Japanese side -- Masao Hori, deputy chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee (CEC); Masahiro Yamamoto, deputy chairman of the JSP CEC; Naoboru Yagi, member of the JSP CEC, head of the International Bureau of the JSP CEC; Wataru Kubo, member of the JSP CEC; Kozo Igarashi, member of the JSP CEC, head of the Information Bureau of the JSP CEC; Chisato Tatebayashi, member of the JSP CEC; Hajime Fukada, member of the JSP CEC, head of the Youth Bureau of the JSP CEC; Akira Ono, leader of the JSP group in the House of Councillors; Toshiharu Okada, chairman of the Special Committee on Japanese-Soviet relations at the JSP CEC.

TASS Correction to Report

LD161716 [Editorial Report] Moscow TASS in English at 1656 GMT on 16 September issues the following "corrected version" to the proceeding item, "Kremlin Meeting With Gorbachev," substituting the following for paragraph three on page C1:

"Attention was drawn to the continuing aggravation of the international situation. At a time when the Soviet Union has unilaterally rejected the launching of anti-satellite systems into space, suspended the deployment of medium-range missiles and the taking of other reply measures in Europe, and has introduced a moratorium on any nuclear explosions, the U.S. Administration is conducting a campaign of stirring up hatred for the USSR and performs new actions in the arms race. Enlisting the efforts of the world public against the nuclear war threat, acquires great importance in these conditions. The CPSU considers it a major goal, which accords with the aspirations of all the peoples, completely to eliminate nuclear weapons everywhere and fully rid mankind of the nuclear war threat."

Gorbachev Remarks

OW161013 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, Sept 16 KYODO -- Asked by Japanese reporters to say something to Japanese before the meeting with Ishibashi, Gorbachev said: "Japan is a neighboring country. Since we cannot select a neighbor, we want to keep good relations (with Japan)."

Ishibashi at Press Conference

LD161918 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 16 TASS -- We disagree with President Ronald Reagan of the United States and his "Strategic Defense Initiative", and with his assertions that it will lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons, Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), has stated here at a press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents. We are against the idea because it leads to a transfer of the dreadful arms race to outer space.

Touching upon today's meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the JSP delegation, Masashi Ishibashi voiced satisfaction with the conversation with the Soviet leader. The conversation was substantive and very interesting, the chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee said.

The Soviet side and the Japan Socialist Party reached a consensus that it is essential for us to wage a resolute struggle against the war threat and a struggle for the ensurance of lasting peace. I emphasized for my part, Masashi Ishibashi said, that the Japan Socialist Party was founded on the basis of a critical reassessment of the World War Two experience. Proceeding from the premise that the bitter error of the past should by no means be repeated, we consistently struggle for the preservation of Japan's current constitution of which renounces the conduct of war and an arms build-up.

Masashi Ishibashi stressed that the JSP considers it one of its main tasks to frustrate the intentions of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to abandon the existing one-per-cent-of-GNP limit on military expenditures. Already now with the one-per-cent-of-GNP limit, Japan ranks the eighth in the world by the level of military expenditures, the chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee said. There are strong voices in the USA and NATO countries that demand, with a view to neutralizing Japan's trade and economic drive, that Japan augment its military budget up to three per cent of GNP.

We do not consider that the one-per-cent-of-GNP ceiling is an important barrier to an uncontrolled rearmament of Japan, Masashi Ishibashi pointed out. If this limit is lifted, a danger will arise that the logic of unlimited arming will triumph. The JSP in every way opposes that.

Answering correspondents' questions, Masashi Ishibashi expressed agreement with the Soviet Union's proposal to conclude a treaty between the two countries on the so-called "nuclear guarantees", i.e. to seal in a treaty form the USSR's pledge not to make a nuclear attack on Japan provided the latter observes the three non-nuclear principles: not to have nuclear weapons, not to produce them, and not to bring them into its territory.

DEMICHEV TOURS JAPAN, MEETS CULTURAL CHAIRMAN

Kyoto, Nara Visits

LD161008 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0625 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Kyoto, 16 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo, USSR minister of culture, who is in Japan to pay an official visit, is completing his trip throughout the country. Today he visited Japan's ancient capital, Kyoto, and one of the most ancient towns of the country, Nara. Petr Demichev familiarized himself with the sights of these cities, with the relics of culture and art, which are the pride of the Japanese people.

Meeting With Politician

LD161646 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The Soviet Minister of Culture, Petr Demichev, now on an official visit in Japan, has met in Tokyo a prominent Japanese political and public figure, the chairman of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Shigeyoshi Matsumae. They discussed bilateral relations and acute international problems. The Japanese public figure said the association would bend every effort to establish broad ties between Japan and the Soviet Union in politics, economy, science, technology, culture, and other fields. He praised the Soviet foreign policy of peace and emphasized the significance of the Soviet proposal on outlining a comprehensive approach to security problems in Asia. The Soviet Union proposes to unite the efforts of all Asian nations irrespective of their social systems. The community of the vital interests of Asian nations prompts the necessity of cooperation and neighborliness on the basis of a broad concept of security. It could include the five principles of peaceful coexistence once outlined by Asian countries, the 10 Bandung Principles and a number of initiatives of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, countries of Indochina, India, and other states.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-JAPAN TRADE CONTINUES

OW150028 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Economist Alekseyev: "The Development of Soviet-Japan Trade"]

[Excerpts] Some positive changes were seen in trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan in the first half of this year. A trade retrenchment period, which lasted for 2 years, came to an end making it possible to stop this undesirable process.

According to data on Japanese customs clearance statistics, the volume of Soviet-Japanese imports and exports in the first 6 months of this year was at the same level as the same period last year and showed an 8 percent increase over the second half of last year. If contracts still in effect are taken into consideration, the total amount of Soviet-Japanese trade for 1985 is expected to show a slight increase. It should be noted that these statistical indices do not completely reflect the latest positive trends, which began to show in Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations.

Giving stimulus to activity in Soviet-Japanese trade were meetings of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet joint economic committees, held in Tokyo toward the end of last year. At the meetings wide-ranging problems in all areas of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations were discussed and a decision was adopted on longer-term prospects for several years ahead.

The meetings were characterized by the importance both sides attached to the question of bringing their trade and economic cooperation back to the orbit of reciprocal, expanding development.

In January of this year consultations on a 5-year trade payment agreement, which Japan had unilaterally suspended as part of its anti-Soviet sanctions, were resumed after a long lapse. Thus, practical life itself and objective economic necessities led Japanese official quarters to remove unnnatural barriers obstructing normal development of practical relations with the Soviet Union.

Last July a new Soviet-Japanese trade agreement covering the 1986-90 5-year period was initialed. This agreement is expected to accelerate the improvement of the overall situation incumbent upon expanded trade between the two countries.

Conceivable for possible cooperation is Japan's export to the Soviet Union of chemical plants by a full-turn key order formula; Japan's participation in the reconstruction or modernization of some Soviet industrial enterprises; or the introduction of Japanese technology in the construction of new productive facilities. There are also possibilities of expanding cooperative ties in the transport and harbor construction areas or in processing foods and storing [word indistinct].

In the Soviet Union today a great deal of importance is given to the introduction of scientific and technological results as a means of promoting economic development. In his recent reply to TIME magazine, General Secretary Gorbachev said: We are thinking of attaining economic development, chiefly by utilizing domestic scientific and technological capabilities more adequately, and in this effort we are not going to discount benefits from the results of scientific and technological cooperation with other countries on the basis of mutuality.

Today, the Soviet Union and Japan, both with high levels of scientific and technological capabilities, can establish an extensive technical tie-up in the field of utilizing the achievements of scientific and technological revolution.

Of course, we hope to introduce Japan's advanced production technology in the sector of newly growing industries as a result of progress in electronics, biotechnology, and new material, and in other fields. On the other hand, we can furnish our trade partner Japan with research data and licenses for the latest, leading, and extensive production techniques. On such an equal basis, the two countries should develop cooperation in the division of science and technology as well as in all other fields.

The Soviet Union and Japan have already experienced such relations and the experience is not insignificant. Judging from this fact, we believe we can expect all positive factors stemming from this experience to be effectively utilized for the Soviet and Japanese peoples and for peace in the world.

WEINBERGER NOTES JAPANESE 'LACK OF ZEAL'

LD130901 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, September 13 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger expressed dissatisfaction at what, in his opinion, is the lack of zeal of the Japanese Government in its approach to the issue of the country's military buildup. At a meeting with Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party, in Washington the Pentagon chief made it plain that the Reagan administration expected its Far Eastern ally to lift the existing restrictions on the growth of the military budget as soon as possible. The local press recalls that U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost made similar remarks a few days ago.

JAPAN TRANSFERS TECHNOLOGY TO U.S. FOR TRACKING

LD052300 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 5 Sep 85

["Acting Hand in Glove With the USA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Japan is starting the supply of technology to the USA to be used in the creation of missile tracking systems. An official statement to this effect was made in Tokyo on Wednesday. This step means practical implementation of the bilateral U.S.-Japanese agreement signed in November 1983, under which Japan undertook to share with the United States new technology that can be used for military purposes. This transfer and the consent in principle of the Nakasone cabinet to join in Washington's "star wars" programme places Japan into a position of an accomplice in the U.S. plans for a militarisation of outer space.

Washington has apparently set out to gear its Japanese ally even closer to Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative". This striving is also explained by the fact that Japan already boasts major achievements in the field of the latest technology and is engaged in intensive research and design projects, which the Pentagon intends to use to its advantage.

They in Tokyo are trying to portray the transfer of military technology to the United States as some kind of an advance designed to bring down the strong protectionist sentiments at the U.S. Congress and ease Washington's pressure in its demands that Japan's military spending should exceed the earlier-set limit of not more than one percent of the country's GNP. This pressure is being exerted and is further increasing as the adverse balance in U.S. trade with Japan is speedily growing.

But with all their acuteness, these political and trade and economic problems move to the background in face of a broadening Washington-Tokyo military alliance. It has become some kind of a tradition that each visit to Japan of the head of the U.S. military department is accompanied with Tokyo's new concession to its American ally. This time again on the eve of the visit to Japan of Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger scheduled for early October the Japanese side has prepared a "gift" in the form of the above-said decision on the transfer to the USA of missile tracking technology.

The Nakasone cabinet even earlier contravened the principles established by the parliament and setting a framework for arms exports abroad. Nowadays, they are also violating the resolution of the lower chamber of the Japanese parliament confining Japan's participation in the exploration of outer space to peaceful aims only.

The American military doctrine determines the Asian-Pacific region as a potential arena of military-political confrontation. The alliance with Japan is assigned a special role in it, which cannot but be a source of concern for the neighbour peoples. Marking the 40th anniversary of the routing of Japanese militarism, they condemn the Washington-Tokyo alliance and declare of turning Asia by joint efforts into zone of peace and security, of equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation.

DANGER OF U.S. MILITARY FAR EAST TRIANGLE

LD062256 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The public in many countries has observed the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

It ended on 2 September 1945 when Japan signed an act of unconditional surrender. Not everyone, however, managed to draw lessons from that unprecedented tragedy. The horrors of World War II made the price of peace exceptionally high. Today the overwhelming part of humanity is upholding peace. But there are forces that have learned no lessons from history. The American ruling quarters are eager to dictate their will to the peoples of the world which they have divided into spheres of influence. The Asian Pacific region has become one of them. Washington's militarist activity consistently escalates there. American strategists are out in the Far East to form a military alliance of the type of NATO in which the triangle Washinton-Seoul-Tokyo is expected to become the first link. Special stakes are being placed on Japan. Vladimir Korolev has these details:

Washinton draws Tokyo more and more into its militarist plans. With the tacit consent of the Japanese ruling quarters the United States delivers nuclear arms to Japan and its territorial waters. Command and communication centers for the use of these weapons are being set up on Japanese islands. It has been an open secret for a long time that American vessels calling on Japanese ports also carry nuclear arms. Many vessels are already equipped with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles: American F-16 fighter planes capable of delivering nuclear strikes over a distance of 1,000 kilometers are now stationed in the north of Japan at Misawa base.

Neither Washington nor Tokyo make a secret of the fact that offensive operations in the Soviet Far East will be the main task of the F-16 planes stationed at Misawa. The planes are also to be used against other countries within their reach: China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and several Southeast Asian countries are in the range of their action. Japanese ruling circles obsessed with taking revenge for the defeat in World War II have launched a campaign for increasing Japan's military potential. The Japanese Self-Defense Force, as the army, air force and navy, formed in violation of the Constitution, are officially called, are better equipped than the armed forces in many NATO countries.

Now we can say that the militaristic triangle planned by the Pentagon years ago is taking a more and more tangible shape. Not only has the United States established military links with Japan and South Korea, it bends every effort to establish direct military and economic contacts between Tokyo and Seoul. The United States is simultaneously involving the Armed Forces of Japan and South Korea in its military exercises in the Far East. Under U.S. pressure Japan has decided to grant 4 thousand million dollars to the South Korean regime. The bulk of the sum is assigned for military preparations. The public has also learned about plans for the development of Japanese troops on the Korean peninsula outlined by American instructors. In the framework of preparations for the action some Japanese servicemen are hastily studying Korean. Meanwhile, ships under the Japanese flag have again appeared off the coast of Southeast Asia. Statesmen of the region have said many times that Japan's military preparations create a direct threat to the security of their countries. It's not surprising therefore that the current militaristic steps of the United States and its allies in Asia are closely followed by nations, many of whom have suffered the horrors of wars started by those who are planning a new world conflagration today.

KARMAL ADDRESSES OPENING OF BORDER TRIBES ASSEMBLY

LD142104 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, September 14 TASS -- The Supreme Jirgah [tribal assembly] of borderline tribes started working in the Afghan capital today. It is attended by more than two thousand people.

They are discussing questions of the struggle against interference of world imperialism in internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, strengthening of solidarity of all tribes and peoples of the country, protection of the borders of the Democratic Afghanistan, social, economic and cultural development of tribes.

The Jirgah was addressed by general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. He noted the important role of the Pushtu and Balucha tribes in defending Afghanistan's freedom and independence.

The main gain of the revolution, Babrak Karmal said, is the establishment of the revolutionary power of the working people, creation of the new political system in which the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan acts as the decisive steering and organising force. The National Fatherland Front created in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan unites all working people, all progressive forces of the country, trade unions, youth and other public organisations.

But the April Revolution came up against a number of serious obstacles from the very start. Part of them was connected with the extreme backwardness of the country. In these conditions international imperialism headed by the United States, regional reaction and internal counter-revolution tried at once to hamper the implementation of the tasks set by the party and started armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

Trying to destroy the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people, the enemies seek to undermine Afghanistan's economy. But despite these intrigues, the working people are achieving good results on the peace front. The national economy is being gradually organised. The state sector is being strengthened. Dozens of new economic facilities have been built with the assistance of the fraternal Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Billions of Afghani were invested into the development of the economy and original culture of the tribes by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the past five years. But the successes could have been much more significant if it were not for the imperialist aggression.

Elections to the local government bodies that have been started in the country, showed clearly that our people fully supports the line of the party and the revolutionary government, Babrak Karmal said.

The principles of our peaceful foreign policy are known to the whole world, Babrak Karmal went on. It rests on the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-alignment. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares for peace and detente in the region and the whole world. Deplorably, some countries, particularly Pakistan and Iran, far from showing goodneighbourly attitude, are stepping up hostile actions against the Afghan people. Pakistan has become the centre of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Criminal gangs sent into Afghanistan are trained and armed on Pakistan's territory with immediate participation of United States' CIA.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan advanced concrete proposals on political settlement of all questions around Afghanistan. We always have goodwill for talks. It is now up to Iran and Pakistan, the Afghan leader stressed.

Closing Resolution Adopted

LD152126 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, September 15 TASS -- The first Supreme Jirgah (Council) of Border Tribes, the first one in Afghanistan's history, came to a close here today. The participants -- tribal chiefs, elders and representatives of tribes -- discussed topical matters of the domestic and international position of the country, the implementation of the tasks of the April National Democratic Revolution, the defense of the DRA's borders and socio-economic and cultural development of tribes. A permanent consultative council was elected. The council has become a collective member of the National Fatherland Front of the DRA.

The participants in the Supreme Jirgah unanimously passed a resolution fully approving of the domestic and foreign policies of the Government of the DRA and supported the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at the Jirgah by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), condemned the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism and regional reactionaries against Afghanistan, and came out against any interference in the DRA's internal affairs. Pushtoon and Baluchi tribes, the resolution emphasises, will not allow the territory where they live to be used for the infiltration of arms and counter-revolutionary bands into Afghanistan and will prevent any activities on their soil directed against the legitimate power and will render every kind of support to the party and state bodies and the Armed Forces to the DRA.

The participants in the Jirgah stated the need to strengthen friendship with the countries of the socialist community. The historical friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, the friendship at the rise of which stood Amanulla Khan and Vladimir Lenin, the resolution says, developed into true brotherhood after the triumph of the National Democratic Revolution. The Supreme Jirgah of tribes once again expresses gratitude to the USSR for the unselfish assistance to the DRA in the political, economic, social, cultural and military fields.

The Jirgah also adopted an address to the Afghan people. The address points out that Afghanistan under the leadership of the revolutionary government and the PDPA proceeds along the lines of building a new life and freeing the working people of all types of economic, social and national oppression. Reforms in the interests of the entire people have been carried out in the country and concrete measures have been adopted to improve the living conditions of nomadic tribes on the basis of respect for their traditions and customs. Much has been done to actively draw workers and peasants into participation in the administration of the state. A National Fatherland Front which has united the broadest patriotic forces is functioning. Trade-union, women and youth organisations have been set up. The people get rallied more and more closely round the PDPA.

In the address the participant in the Jirgah condemned Pakistan's and Iran's reactionary circles which prevent the Afghans who found themselves in those countries from returning home, and urged the compatriots not to yield to hostile propaganda.

"We are calling out to those deceived compatriots who at the bidding of the USA, Pakistan and other reactionary regimes have taken up arms: Stop fratricide and return home, and start vigorously to drive the enemy away from the native land. This revolution is ours and yours. Honour and glory to a defender of the motherland. Shame and condemnation to a traitor", the address says.

The Jirgah adopted a message to the peoples of the region, calling on them to step up actions aimed at strengthening security and good-neighbourliness, and at frustrating the intrigues of imperialism and local reactionaries. The hostile forces which push the world to a nuclear catastrophe and try to stifle national liberation movements are opposed by our staunch and reliable friends -- the front of peace, freedom and progress, headed by the great Soviet Union, the message stresses.

The participants in the Jirgah sent a message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The message points out that international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and regional reactionaries are conducting an undeclared war against Afghanistan. The military regime of Pakistan has turned the areas which border on the DRA into a centre for the training of bandit forces. One hundred and twenty centres, where professional killers are trained, are now actively operating in Pakistani territory. Contrary to the will of Pushtoon tribes, the Government of Pakistan has virtually placed the areas inhabited by Pushtoons at full disposal of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. The message emphasises that Afghanistan, with a view to stabilising the situation and strengthening peace in the region, has set out real and honest ways for a solution to all problems in its known proposals to the Government of Pakistan and Iran, and stated its readiness for a dialogue.

A closing speech before those present was made by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA. He said, in particular, that the Supreme Jirgah of tribes became an important landmark along the lines of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the entire Afghan people. The historic importance of the forum is that it has elevated the question of the defence of the borders and border areas of the DRA to a new revolutionary level. The Afghan borders will be open to the friends of Afghanistan and will be reliably closed to its enemies, Babrak Karmal emphasised.

PRAVDA OUTLINES ECONOMIC AID TO AFGHANISTAN

PM111519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "All-Around Aid"]

[Text] Kabul, 31 Aug --People in the DRA speak gratefully about the all-around internationalist aid given to the young republic by the socialist countries. During the last few years, the DRA has signed cooperation agreements in various spheres with Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, and Vietnam.

The socialist countries are giving the Afghan people aid in building industrial projects, developing agricultural production, organizing transportation and communications work, and training national cadres. The CSSR, for instance, is giving aid in developing the coal and cement industries and the GDR is supplying equipment for telephone exchanges. Poland, Cuba, and Vietnam are giving the DRA aid in training Afghans in worker professions.

The chemical and power industries, agriculture and prospecting, economic planning and medicine are by no means a full list of the highly important spheres of Soviet-Afghan cooperation.

Its real fruit is the approximately 190 different national economic projects built or under construction on Afghan soil with Soviet economic and technical aid. Agreements have recently been reached on the Soviet side's collaboration in rebuilding the vitally important Kabul-Hayraton transport artery, the supply of Soviet construction and road equipment, and the provision of technical aid in the creation of several mechanized agricultural livestock units and cooperation in the sphere of health care.

Relying on the friendly and equal ties with the socialist community countries, the Afghan people are gaining the opportunity to successfully implement socioeconomic transformations.

SOVIET ENVOY ON EXPANSION OF USSR-PAKISTAN TRADE

GF130735 Karachi DAWN in English 11 Sep 85 p 12

[Text] Lahore, Sep 10 -- Describing energy and an industrial base as the sine quo non [Latin phrase in italics] for independent economic and foreign policies, the Soviet ambassador said here on Tuesday [10 September] that his country would like to see Pakistan attain that position. The Soviet Union, he said, was willing to offer its assistance for this purpose. He was replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the President of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry at a meeting.

Ambassador Abdul-Rakhman Khalil ogly Vezirov said the development of all countries which had got rid of colonialism was the Soviet policy. "We are opposed to discrimination and pressure. We don't want to bring these countries under another colonialism", he stressed. The Soviet envoy said there were many possibilities of cooperation in technological and other fields between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. Economic collaboration had been very limited due to what he called political reasons. "We are, however, optimistic that the barriers would be removed and we shall live like good neighbours" Mr Vezirov said.

He said that in the past, the Soviet Union developed relations with the public sector only, but now contacts with the private sector were also being increased. He listed the projects set up with Soviet collaboration, including the Pakistan steel mill, Karachi, the Guddu thermal power station, a tractor factory and a cement plant. "We have already provided you with some of our best technology and we can do a lot more." "Entrepreneurs who had good relations with the Soviet Union are now millionaires", Mr Vezirov said in a lighter vein. He lauded the quality of Pakistani carpets, shawls and handicrafts, but said the Soviet Union was purchasing them on a very limited scale. "Trade can be increased on the basis of bilateralism," he noted. He said his commercial representative would visit Lahore shortly to sort out the problems the Pakistani entreprenuers were facing in exporting their products.

He said the Soviet Union had economic relations with 70 developing countries. He said 2,000 projects of different categories including electrical, metallurgical, agricultural and oil refineries and 3,000 construction projects had been completed in developing countries with Soviet assistance. About 1.6 million people from these countries had been trained in various fields, he added.

He dispelled the impression that the Soviet Union was in need of U.S. technology in any field. We are living and will continue to live without their (American) technology and assistance."

PRAVDA CITES ZAYKOV GDR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SPEECH

PM161412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to the GDR"]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep -- W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, yesterday received a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation headed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Questions connected with the deepening and improvement of fraternal cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, including cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical sphere, were discussed during the conversation.

W. Stoph and L.N. Zaykov expressed satisfaction with the progress in the coordination of 1986-1990 national economic plans and spoke out in favor of the consistent implementation of the long-term program for the development of USSR-GDR cooperation in the spheres of science, technology, and production in the period through the year 2000. On the same day, the members of the delegation had a conversation with G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The conversations took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

At the GDR People's Chamber, the Supreme Soviet delegation met with deputies to the republic's supreme organ of power and members of the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers. Addressing the meeting, L.N. Zaykov spoke about the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its standing commissions.

Our parties and peoples, he said, are currently living and working under the sign of preparations for very important political events -- the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress. The basic meaning and content of all precongress work is to welcome these remarkable dates with new achievements in the solution of economic and social tasks.

Dwelling on the contemporary international situation, L.N. Zaykov noted that principled evaluations in this sphere are contained in M.S. Gorbachev's statements, and particularly in his answers to the U.S. magazine TIME.

A key position in the struggle to improve the international political climate today is occupied by the opposition to the adventurist plans by aggressive imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, which are aimed at breaking strategic parity and attaining military superiority.

We cannot fail to be on our guard as a result of the fact that forces attempting to undermine the historic Yalta and Potsdam agreements and desiring to revise the borders existing in Europe and "overcome the division of Europe and Germany" by "squeezing" real socialism are rearing their heads again.

Our countries, as was once again emphasized at the meeting between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and E. Honecker last May, will continue to offer a firm rebuff to militarist and revanchist tendencies in FRG policy and resolutely combat any concepts relating to the so-called open German question.

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal socialist countries intend to contribute most actively to halting the process of the growing military danger.

This is precisely the essence of the latest Soviet initiatives: the proclamation of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the submission of specific proposals on international cooperation in the peaceful conquest of outer space under conditions of its nonmilitarization for discussion at the 40th UN General Assembly session.

The complex and explosive situation in the world dictates the necessity to further strengthen the unity of the socialist community and improve the coordination of actions by socialist countries in the foreign policy sphere.

On the occasion of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the GDR, the USSR Embassy in Berlin gave a dinner that was attended by H. Sindermann and E. Krenz, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; People's Chamber deputies; and members of the GDR State Council.

HONECKER PRAISES USSR-GDR TIES IN LEIPZIG

PM121318 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondents V. Kabanov and M. Podklyuchnikov report: "Fair Opens"]

[Text] Leipzig, 2 Sep -- The flags of dozens of states are fluttering in the streets of Leipzig, traditional center of international trade. The international fall trade fail has started its work here. Some 6,000 organizations and firms are taking part in it.

The USSR is one of the major participants.

GDR leaders headed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, were the first visitors to the Soviet pavilion.

Speaking in the USSR pavilion, E. Honecker highly assessed the Soviet exhibit and declared that in reflects the results of the course of accelerating the USSR's social and economic development, a course which is being implemented by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, M.S. Gorbachev. The reciprocal intertwining of our countries' national economies, he went on to say, has reached a high quantitative and qualitative level. Our countries are implementing the decisions of the CEMA countries' Moscow economic summit conference.

E. Honecker declared that the GDR fully supports the USSR's initiative on ending the arms race and its nonproliferation in space. In conclusion, he said that soon the historic GDR-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance will be 10 years old. In this connection, we declare again: The militant fellowship [sodruzhestvo] of the SED and the CPSU and the lasting alliance of the USSR and the GDR are unbreakable.

GDR, CSSR PROPOSE TRIPARTITE CW TALKS WITH FRG

LD161626 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Prague, September 16 TASS -- The Governments of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic believe that there is a real possibility for removing chemical weapons from central Europe by creating a special zone free from such weapons. This step would help to dismantle the existing arsenals of chemical weapons, prevent their further spread through new dangerous types, first of all binary one.

This is said in a letter, published today by the newspapers, which the Czechoslovak Government addressed to the Government of the FRG. The letter contains a proposal to start tripartite talks between Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the FRG on establishing a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. A similar message was sent by the government of the GDR to Bonn.

As the most dangerous mass annihilation weapons, the chemical weapons are second only to nuclear weapons, therefore their prohibition and elimination brook no delay, the letter stresses. The Governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR favour the beginning of talks on the prohibition of development, manufacture and setting up of chemical weapons arsenals and on their complete elimination.

The document points out the readiness of Czechoslovakia and the GDR to conclude an agreement with the FRG that would lead to the elimination of chemical weapons on the territory of the states lying on either side of the line dividing the two military political alliances in Europe.

Czechoslovakia and the GDR announce their readiness to table concrete proposals at the talks. In doing so, they expect the FRG to make its own proposals and believe that all interested states could join the treaty on creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe.

The letter expresses the hope that the Government of the FRG would positively answer the proposal on starting talks.

USSR-ALBANIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ELECTS PRESIDENT

LD161416 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 16 TASS -- The Central Board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Association met in Moscow today to discuss the results of the association's work this year and to outline plans for the future.

Gregoriy Chukhray, chairman of the Board of the Union of Soviet Filmmakers, people's artist of the USSR and Lenin Prize winner, was elected the Central Board's president.

PRAVDA: MSZMP'S OVARI ON PARTY'S 13TH CONGRESS

PM121015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 85 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, under the "From the Countries of Socialism" rubric: "Seeing the Way Ahead"]

[Text] Budapest -- The 13th MSZMP Congress was followed with great attention not only by Communists, but by the overwhelming majority of the republic's population. Already during the preparations for the Congress, as well as subseqeuntly, at the congress itself, we sincerely discussed the questions that were worrying society. The state of affairs in the party and in the country was critically examined, the achievements of past years were assessed, and we did not silently pass over our problems or the mistakes that had been made. This realistic assessment of the situation and tasks and the openness and frankness displayed have strengthened the unity of the party and the people and the cohesion of the MSZMP itself.

The party's supreme forum was characterized by a working, businesslike atmosphere. It concerned itself with fundamentally important, practical, and vital issues and the specific tasks of coming years.

The congress took care to ensure that the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the party's proven main political line should correspond even better to present conditions. Here, of course, the congress work could not be determined by a concept of "narrow pragmatism": The congress also set the tasks for a certain time into the future.

The postcongress celebration of the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation and the victory over fascism provided us with a good opportunity to discuss the historic importance of the Soviet Union's existence and role and the main contribution it made to the defeat of Hitler's Germany in World War II and, at the same time, to discuss the revolutionary transformations in our ancient land and the path traveled in the period of socialist building. We recalled once again that during these 4 decades we have won, defended, and consolidated the power of the working people, which serves as an important source and guarantee for all subsequent achievements.

On the basis of people's power we have created socialist relations in the sphere of ownership of the means of production and introduced a planned economy. The rapid development of industry and agriculture was begun and our people's cultural standards substantially increased.

We spoke at the congress about improving the people's life primarily in order to demonstrate once again that our labor and our sacrifices are meaningful, that we are able to look to the future with confidence, and that socialism has established sound foundations and deep roots in our country.

As far as another aspect of our historical development is concerned, the congress showed that the plans outlined by the party and the people and the longer-term programs remain unchanged. Our goal is to build a developed socialist society in Hungary. Today we know, and certainly better than we did 10 years back, that attaining that goal and actually building a radically new society is no easy task. Practice has shown that it takes more time to build a developed socialist society than we had thought. We were greatly helped to appreciate this by the socialist countries' experience, and the theoretical conclusions drawn in the Soviet Union on the basis of practice were very important and instructive.

The fact that the congress drew particular attention to the problems of building a developed socialist society as a goal set by the MSZMP at the same time also means that our conditions are still far from perfect and that we have grounds for discontent. We still encounter many nonsocialist phenomena in our everyday life, consciousness, and morals. We are aware that these phenomena and even our self-criticism are used against us by imperialist propaganda centers. But we are also aware that our present conditions create the opportunity for overcoming them; socialism and not anything else is being built in Hungary and every 5-year plan brings us closer to a developed socialist society.

We felt the congress' favorable impact straight off, in the very first days. Its decisions gave a new content to our celebration of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory over fascism.

Political life became livelier after the congress. Immediately after it finished, preparation began for the election of deputies to the Hungarian National Assembly and local councils. The fact that the new electoral law prescribes that two or more candidates must stand -- this was also possible previously but was not obligatory -- also served to promote political activeness.

Under the new law, the Patriotic People's Front for the first time proposed 10 percent of the candidates figuring on the national list for election as deputies to the National Assembly. The list, which included the leaders of party and state, mass organizations, and unions, people of various ethnic groups, well-known nonparty scientists and artistic figures, and representatives of the clergy, expressed the broad policy of alliance by means of which the party is seeking to attain its goals. As for content, the election campaign focused on the tasks of defending peace, stepping up economic development, improving the organization, quality, and efficiency of labor, the appreciable improvement in the standard of living, the great social justice in accordance with our socialist principles, and the development of socialist democracy.

There was a much higher level of activeness than before at the meetings to nominate candidates and the election showed that the citizens of our country are politically mature people who trust in the party's policy and are prepared to support it with their labor.

Since the congress and elections attention has, naturally, been primarily directed toward how to create the conditions required to successfully implement the congress' decisions.

Questions of securing peace are paramount among these conditions. We, therefore, considered it important in view of the vital interests of our people and the socialist motherland to extend the operation of the Warsaw Pact, which reliably guarantees the observation of the military-political balance created after World War II. We support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the proposals elaborated in conjunction with the socialist countries designed to ensure that the military-political balance necessary to defend peace is maintained at the lowest possible level of armaments.

The Soviet Union has very recently also proposed important initiatives to curb the arms race and elminate the danger that threatens mankind. The recent USSR decision to establish a moratorium on all nuclear explosions received widespread support here. The Soviet proposal to the United Nations on international cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space under the conditions of its nonmilitarization also evoked a great public response.

We are convinced that stability and peace throughout the world will be substantially strengthened if the United States and the other powers possessing nuclear arms follow the Soviet Union's example.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving policy is in accord with the vital interests of not only the countries united by the Warsaw Pact, but the whole of mankind. We have served this goal by continuing after the congress to strengthen our ties, broadly develop cooperation, and deepen friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

There is yet another aspect to our close ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Our foreign policy, as in general all our policy, expresses class interests. Our aim is to ensure that Hungarian foreign policy helps to achieve the working class' historic goal and furthers the strengthening of socialism both in Hungary and internationally. At the same time, this policy is also a national policy. The policy is in the interests of not just one class, the working class, but the interests of the whole nation.

As we have decided to create a developed socialist society in our motherland, we are vitally interested in developing Hungarian-Soviet relations and in creating good cooperation with the other socialist countries too.

Consequently, our path is a path of internationalism, of internationalist unity. That is in the interests of socialist development and, consequently, in the interests of the nation.

Our solidarity with the peoples who have liberated themselves or who are still engaged in a struggle for their freedom is another important element of Hungarian foreign policy. The principles of internationalism, by which we are guided, and awareness of the fact that the peoples of former colonies are playing an increasingly large role in world politics are also the point of departure here. What they have to say is increasingly important, and cooperation with them can equally help both the cause of peace and the cause of social progress.

Our relations with capitalist countries have continued in a spirit of peaceful coexistence. We are seeking on the basis of mutually beneficial ties to help ensure that nothing achieved at the Helsinki Conference 10 years ago should be lost. We rate highly the efforts in favor of detente made by politicians, socialists, social democrats, and other peace-loving figures, who have realized that the prevailing realities in the world must be reckoned with and that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

Our program in the domestic policy sphere is focused on boosting economic development. And the resolution of many other tasks -- developing social institutions and raising the living standard of the people and the level of culture -- also depend on this, as do also, in the final analysis, the effectiveness of our foreign policy and the further strengthening of our social system.

As far as external conditions are concerned, the determining role in boosting the economy is played by cooperation within CEMA. Hungary's interests in improving and strengthening economic ties with socialist countries stems from our socialist principles and the country's economic potential and requirements. We are therefore seeking to consistenly carry out the decisions of the CEMA economic summit and consider important the accords of the recent CEMA session in Warsaw and the present talks among fraternal countries in coordinating national economic plans for the new 5-year plan.

We consider the application of intensive management methods, which create the potential to further improve the balance of the national economy and renew stocks of materials and equipment, an essential domestic condition. For this we must increase the return in all spheres of life. Increasing labor productivity and conscientious, well-organized disciplined, high-quality work are the only way to achieve this. Only thus can we reveal the reserves required for dynamic economic growth.

An important means in attaining this goal is the further improvement of the economic mechanism which has been carried out since last year and which places traditional socialist values to the fore: Namely, great respect for good, honest work, the conscious organization of society, the application of the principle of democratic centralism in management, voluntary, conscious discipline on the part of working people, rational thriftiness, enhancement of labor collectives' role, and moderation and modesty both in the behavior of individuals and the work of institutions.

The motivating force for the implementation of congress decisions and our plans is provided by our party, which has already resolved many difficult tasks in the past and is capable, when united with the people, of continuing to advance and see the way ahead.

MARCHUK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN TECHNOLOGY OFFICIAL

PM121028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received P. Tetenyi, chairman of the Hungarian National Technological Development Commission, 9 September. During the Hungarian delegation's stay in the USSR, an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the development and application in scientific research of automated systems based on small computers and microcomputers was signed.

J. Barabas, Hungarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, were present during the conversation.

BRIEFS

USSR-HUNGARY COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Budapest: A cooperation agreement has been signed between the Danuvia instrument-building works and the Gomel Gidroavtomatika production association. It is aimed at speeding up scientific-technical progress and automation. The sides will cooperate in producing automatic and semi-automatic equipment for use in both countries. New industrial robots with increased reliability and productivity will be produced next year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 14 Sep 85 LD]

UK ANTI-SOVIET PROVOCATION FOLLOWS U.S. POLICY

LD162016 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Today, our observer Anatoliy Gan dwells on the latest anti-Soviet provocation engineered in London. I need hardly go into the details of this provocation by official London, he writes. As you probably know, malicious and totally unwarranted accusations have been levelled at a number of Soviet representatives in Britain and they have been told to leave the country. The action is distinctly political and serves the sole aim of poisoning Anglo-Soviet relations.

It can hardly be seen as anything but a deliberate attempt to sow distrust and hostility toward Soviet people and to smear the Soviet policy of promoting peace and mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries -- not least of all, with Britain. Anti-Sovietism has, alas, always been an affliction of British politicians, from Baldwin to Churchill. We now see that this severe ailment, which has always poisoned Anglo-Soviet relations and hampered cooperation between our countries, has been inherited by the present generation of British politicians. Moreover, the present politicians evidently fail to realize that we are no longer living in the age of Stanley Baldwin, Lord Curzon, or Neville Chamberlain and not even in the age of Winston Churchill, who some people, among Britain's politicians, still wish to imitate. The Soviet Union is today a front-rank great power, championing relations with all countries on a footing of equal rights and cooperation, especially in working to maintain and strengthen world peace.

The Soviet Union has always considered that Britain could play an important role in improving the international climate. But the latest political provocation engineered by Britain shows that her government favors a diametrically opposite path. Instead of improving the situation in Europe and the world, her government has taken the course of straining it. By doing so it is assuming a great responsibility for the consequences of that course. For it is, in effect, disavowing the many statements by high-ranking British spokesmen professing the desire to expand and deepen both political and economic cooperation.

These statements, it now appears, were prompted by nothing but time-serving considerations. Now the situation in Whitehall appears to have changed. Whitehall is obeying orders to make an about-face, to drop talk of cooperation and instead to launch a provocative anti-Soviet campaign. This is borne out by comment in the British press. True, that press argues that the government mustn't disrupt Anglo-Soviet cooperation, still less poison the atmosphere at the coming Soviet-American summit in Geneva. What touching concern about creating a favorable atmosphere at that meeting, but in actual fact, London's anti-Soviet political provocation was undertaken with a look in Washington's direction, if not on direct instructions from that quarter. For it is there that the rabid campaign of hatred for the Soviet Union has been launched with a purpose of creating such an atmosphere for the summit which could only have a negative effect on it. London is Washington's closest and most loyal ally and the United States knows that Britain will follow it like a shadow no matter how adventurous a course Washington steers and Washington has not been mistaken; London is following in its footsteps.

GRIGORYANTS VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF USSR-FRG TIES

PM131441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Grigoryants article: "Indisputable Conclusion. On the 30th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and the FRG"]

[Text] The history of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG has known many ups and downs. The nature of these relations is determined by a number of objective factors: geographic, historical, political, and economic. They create preconditions for the USSR and the FRG to be reliable partners in peaceful cooperation. The Soviet Union has invariably proceeded from just these principled considerations in implementing its policy on German affairs. This policy dates back many decades. Even in the terrible hour when Wehrmacht tanks were advancing on Moscow, we emphasized that we were fighting not against the German people but against the criminal Hitlerite clique. At Yalta and Potsdam the USSR played the decisive role in elaborating a truly democratic and just program for a postwar settlement. It proceeded from the premise that, following the defeat of fascism, the prospect must be opened up for the German people to take their proper place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world. The Yalta and Potsdam decisions were not imbued with the spirit of vengeance but are characterized by the spirit of justice and democratism and by concern for peace. The Soviet Union has implemented this consistent policy throughout the postwar years.

The fundamental changes in Europe and the emergence of two sovereign German states created a new situation on the continent. After so many upheavals and casualties the Germans were demandingly faced with the fundamental historic task of drawing a line under the past and arranging new good-neighborly relations with their Eastern neighbors. The GDR spared no effort in this regard. The radical demilitarization, denazification, and democratization of all spheres of life, the resolute break with the past, the recognition of the new European realities, including the existing borders; and the consistent policy of peace convinced every Soviet and every European that war would never start on GDR soil. The GDR restored the Germans' good name and won the full trust of its neighbors.

Our relations with the other German state, the FRG, developed differently. The Soviet people's concern and alarm were invariably aroused by the fact that many politicians in the FRG equated the defeat of Nazism with a "national tragedy." That accounted for the attempts to rehabilitate the "Third Reich." The restoration of old ideas was accompanied by the revival of the FRG's military might with active U.S. support and by its inclusion in the West's anti-Soviet, military-political alliance system.

Frankly, during the first postwar years, Adenauer's West Germany caused Soviet people to be guarded and suspicious. But we did not want to live only in the past. We looked forward, and were prepared to organize relations with the FRG in the interests of strengthening peace for the present and future generations. This was why, precisely by our initiative, diplomatic relations were established between the two countries on 13 September 1955 after complex and difficult negotiations.

As early as 25 January 1955 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium had issued the decree "On ending the State of War Between the Soviet Union and Germany." That step created the legal preconditions for the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG. In suggesting an agreement on that score to Bonn, the USSR took into account the interests of peace and international security, as well as the national interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the FRG. The establishment of mutually advantageous ties in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres also accorded with their interests.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the FRG attested to the correctness and constructiveness of Soviet policy on German matters. It graphically confirmed our country's desire to live in peace and friendship with both German states and to build relations with them on the basis of respect for their sovereign rights. Favorable prospects were opened up for multifaceted cooperation and mutual understanding on the basis of equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

In short, an important step was taken, in accordance with the interests of the peoples of both countries and of all Europe, that opened up a new period of mutual understanding and equitable cooperation. Adenauer admitted in his memoirs that the establishment of diplomatic relations provided the FRG with the possibility of a direct dialogue with the Soviet Union. But, through the fault of the FRG's past leaders, that dialogue did not produce what was expected. Their unrealistic ambitions -- claims to the "exclusive representation of all Germany" and groundless hopes of reestablishing the borders of the overthrown Reich -- blocked the paths to concord. Valuable time was lost.

Only 15 years later, when real changes occurred in the correlation of political forces on the Rhine, did the potential for cooperation begin to be realized. The treaty between the USSR and the FRG was signed in the Kremlin on 12 August 1970. It initiated the stage of new, constructive, and truly good-neighborly relations between our two countries and peoples. At the same time it opened the way to productive cooperation on a broader plane between the European capitalist and socialist countries, between West and East. Political contacts, economic cooperation, and cultural ties were developed on the basis of the Moscow Treaty.

The past years have shown that our countries can cooperate closely for the good of European and world peace. During the period of detente they accumulated a solid foundation of trust and mutual understanding. We proceed from the premise that it is necessary to protect this foundation and help the peoples of both countries to come closer to the path of strengthening mutual understanding and good-neighborliness and developing diverse contacts. The course of the constructive development of Soviet-West German relations is a long-term, permanent factor in the USSR's foreign policy.

But it goes without saying that questions of security must not, in any way, be removed from the overall package of USSR-FRG relations. They are of fundamental significance and a very important component of these relations. The FRG leaders are aware of our country's well-defined, clear position and the USSR's principled policy of developing relations with the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty, respect for the existing territorial and political realities, and proper regard for each other's security interests. Of course, what policy the FRG pursues in questions affecting the security interests of the Soviet Union and its allies will be of determining significance for the further development of USSR-FRG relations.

Meanwhile, Bonn's policy on these questions arouses alarm and concern. The deployment of American medium-range missiles is continuing in full swing on FRG territory. The purpose of NATO's "arms upgrading" is to upset the existing partiy and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. The readiness of certain FRG circles to join in Washington's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" cannot but put us on our guard. For the militarization of space could seriously destabilize the situation on the European continent and undermine the security of West Germany itself.

The close link between the realization of NATO's military plans on the one hand and the increased activity of certain FRG circles demanding the revision of the results of World War II and the reestablishment of Germany within the 1937 borders, on the other, is obvious.

The world is living through a tense time. It is the duty of every state to make a contribution to prevent a new war. This applies to a special degree to the FRG, which wields considerable influence in the Western alliance system and has serious historical, international-legal, and moral-political commitments to its neighbors. As for the Soviet Union, it is convinced that only partial use has been made of the potential of the favorable opportunities opened up thanks to the establishment of diplomatic relations 30 years ago and the signing of the Moscow Treaty 15 years ago. Given goodwill on both sides, it can serve to benefit our peoples in full measure. Most importantly, the USSR and the FRG can and, as life demands, must be partners concerning questions of strengthening peace and security in Europe. This is the most weighty and indisputable conclusion from the past decades.

U.S. TO INVOLVE SPAIN IN SDI PROGRAM

LD161120 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The U.S. Administration's "star wars" program, aspirations to militarize outer space, and ASAT tests against a real target in space, have all caused great alarm in Spain's public.

Our observer Yevgeniy Olin writes: Is the possibility of the future inclusion of Spain in the Strategic Defense Initiative in one way or another being considered?

The statements by some political observers are significant when, in their enthusiasm, they talk about involving Spain further in the West's collective defense system.

The United States has started to pay more and more attention to Spain, stressing technical and scientific cooperation. For example, great publicity is given to the authorization given by the U.S. Administration to the U.S. consortium of AT&T to build one of the most modern plants in the world for the manufacture of electronic integral microdiagrams for microprocessors in Spain. The United States gave this authorization together with a whole series of conditions. The main one is that Spain is to guarantee security within the framework of the general line of keeping U.S. industrial secrets and not permitting the reexport of high-technology production to socialist countries. The Spanish side accepted these conditions.

Washington considers Spain's close cooperation with U.S. firms, including AT&T, working for the military-industrial complex and in particular, for the SDI program, will eventually allow it to participate in the new U.S. space doctrine.

IZVESTIYA ON MOSCOW'S DROUGHT AID TO ETHIOPIA

PM121051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Z. Kadymbekov dispatch: "When Misfortune Struck. Soviet Aid to Ethiopia's People"]

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa -- The situation that developed in the country toward the end of last year and early this year was described here, without exaggeration, as an emergency. The drought which struck an extensive territory caused suffering to millions of people. The sun scorched the pastures and dried the rivers, and the livestock numbers started diminishing.

At that difficult time the most important and most responsible task of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the revolutionary government was to mobilize all forces to combat the famine. But how were they to evacuate the vast masses of people, provide food supplies, and organize medical relief? The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were the first to come to help, responding to a friends' misfortune. The USSR urgently sent 300 trucks, 24 helicopters, and 12 AN-12 aircraft which, for over 6 months now, have been providing their services free on the ground and in the skies of Ethiopia.

During this time, the latest bulletin of the National Central Planning Committee notes that the Soviet transportation detachments have evacuated over 130,000 persons from the disaster areas, while 50,000 metric tons of provisions have been delivered to help those struck by the drought. All costs incurred in supplying the air and ground transport with fuel, the bulletin says, have been met by the USSR. The free Soviet aid also includes 10,000 metric tons of rice, infants' food, medicines, thousands of tents, blankets, drilling units, powerful road tankers, and water carriers.

By today, the above figures have risen even further. I heard the following statistical information a few days ago: Soviet airmen have flown 12,000 missions, spending 10,000 hours in Ethiopia's skies. But even this information is out of date. Indeed, the "salvation airlift" operates without interruption.

We were flying above Welo Province. The helicopter's hold was loaded with sacks of wheat. Welo is one of the driest parts of the country. This was already the helicopter's fourth mission on that day.

"We are flying visually," crew commander Aleksandr Popov said above the engine's noise. "This is why we make full use of daylight. Flying wheat in, and people on the way back. It is dangerous to fly in the mountains at dusk, and there is not even a landing pad up to the necessary standards. You'll soon see for yourself."

Ragged patches of fog were creeping along the bottomless ravine, the shadows of three more helicopters flickered on both sides of us. Finally we flew over the last crest. Beneath us was the town of Lalibela, bathed in the lilac colors of dusk. We circled above the ancient temples hewn out of the rocks and approached the landing pad. It seemed as if at any minute the helicopters would fly into one another. But Popov landed with utmost precision.

It took 20 minutes to unload the grain and for people to take their seats in the hold, and the craft was on its way back. I was sitting next to the family of Kassaya Uorku, a 40-year-old peasant. Emaciated, with sunken eyes, he looked much older than his age. Carefully holding his sick 3-year-old son in his lap, my fellow passenger turned to me:

"These people," and Kassaya nodded toward the cockpit, "have given us a second life. How can you forget this? My main concern is to save the boy. He is very will. I would like to fly on to Asosa, to the Russian doctors. They won't let him die."

The largest field hospital in Africa has been operating for over 6 months now in Welega Province. It was urgently set up following a decision by the Soviet Government, transported in a matter of days to Addis Ababa on three giant Antey [AN-22] aircraft, and delivered from there to Asosa on ZIL trucks.

On two occasions, I flew to this small provincial town close to the Sudanese border, which has now become widely known. Our medical officers settled down and started work very quickly. It is easy to say "settled down!" A hospital with 150 staff and all its equipment, an independent power station, operating room trailers, X-ray facilities, medicine containers, kitchens, water filtration plants, and sanitary equipment -- this is what had to be installed in the new location. Nevertheless, this mighty "medical assault landing" in the desert outskirts of Asosa, 700 km from Addis Ababa, started taking patients in 2 weeks' time. They have already treated over 95,000 evacuees, a large number of children among them. About 1,000 complicated operations have been performed.

"In its struggle against the drought's consequences," I was told by Minister of Health Gizaw Tsehay, "Ethiopia's Government selected three lines of attack: delivery of provisions to the disaster areas; evacuation of people from there to the settlements being established in fertile regions; and third, and perhaps the most complex, implementation of projects that would help ensure a general boost of agriculture. The Soviet Union is giving Ethiopia enormous assistance in all these spheres. Take for example the plan to open up 10,000 hectares of virgin land in the Gambela region. The commissioning of just the first stage of this abmitious project will make it possible to supply food to all of the country's western provinces.

"One of the most important construction projects is the building of the republic's largest hydroelectric power station, with a 153,000 megawatt capacity, in the small town of Melka Vakane. The Nazret tractor assembly plant is building up its output, planning to produce up to 1,000 machines a year. All these projects," the minister stressed, "are being or have been constructed with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, which has offered the hand of fraternal aid to the Ethiopian people."

The scale of this aid is so tangible and evident that it is impossible to overlook it. And yet, some Western mass news organs are not averse to fabrications that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have allegedly abandoned the friendly people "in their misfortune." This, for example, is what Britain's newspaper, THE GUARDIAN, did recently when it published the insinuations of singer Bob Geldof. What can this be -- amazing ignorance or blinding malice? The first, most probably, since Geldof gathers his information from the very same GUARDIAN. The methods used by imperialist propaganda may differ, but its objective is the same: to discredit the Soviet Union.

Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam fittingly assessed all these malicious attacks at a press conference devoted to problems of the struggle against the drought. It is completely useless to compare the West's aid with the aid from the USSR and the other socialist countries, which is of a long-term nature, he said. It is thanks to their support over the last 10 years that our country has managed to achieve greater progress than in the 40 years preceding our revolution.

And this is the truth. A truth that is confirmed by life itself.

GROWING CHILEAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ANALYZED

PM161353 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Laptev article under the rubric "International Notes": "Atop a Volcano of Popular Anger"]

[Text] Twelve years ia a short period in history. However, it has proved time enough for the Chilean dictator Pinochet to throw the country into the deepest crisis it has ever experienced. Many sad "records" are linked with the general's name. In 1982 Chila ranked first in the world as regards the fall in the gross national product. Since that time its economy has been in a state of paralysis, the population's real incomes have been falling from year to year, and inflation is rampant. Unemployment has topped 30 percent -- the highest indicator in the world. The foreign debt has reached $22 billion, which is also the highest per capita debt in the world.

What maintains the dictator in power? Fear alone. Having turned Chile into a concentration camp, the military junta brutally suppresses any signs of discontent. The number of people who have perished in mass reprisals exceeds 80,000. The prisons are crowded with political prisoners.

However, even fear has its limits. The time has come when the flame of popular anger is beginning to show. Increasingly new social strata are joining the movement opposing the criminal regime. The years of fascist terror and the gloomy prospect of a financial and economic crash have compelled even those who helped the dictatorship to come to power, namely the middle and petite bourgeoisie, to change their attitude toward it.

Under these conditions, in November of last year Pinochet proclaimed a state of siege in addition to the state of emergency. Since it came into force, the dictator's secret police have arrested 40,000 people, exiled 600 politicians, and closed down 6 newspapers. "Death squads" are again rampant in the country. However, reaction has not achieved the result it sought. Representatives of a number of parties, including even bourgeois parties, have announced the formation of a common front against Pinochet, under the title Democratic Movement of Irreconcilability. The dictator has also not succeeded in doing away with the Chilean Communists. The Communist Party is alive and, operating underground, remains the second biggest party after the center Christian Democratic Party.

Pinochet's only prop inside the country now are the Armed Forces. The general spares no expense where his favorite creation is concerned. However, the Army and the repressive apparatus are having difficulty containing the protest movement. Pinochet has again resorted to a propaganda show. He has sanctioned court proceedings to be instituted against more than two dozen officers and sergeants of the Carabineer Corps "famed" for their brutal torture and killings of members of the opposition. General Mendoza, the corps' commander, and other generals have been retired.

Moved by these measures, Washington hastened to declare that "positive changes" are taking place in Chile and to give the junta financial aid. Observers regard it as a U.S. sop to its watchdog for faithful service and in particular for the right to establish a U.S. military base on Easter Island.

However, no props can save the mercenary regime. Chileans, against whom the dictator is waging war, are rising to take retaliatory action. This is exemplified by the massive demonstrations currently taking place. The protest movement is turning into a resistance movement.

CASTRO ADDRESSES LATIN AMERICAN DEBT, DEPENDENCE

LD152043 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Havana, September 15 TASS -- A meeting of the youth and students of Latin America and the Caribbean on the problem of the external indebtedness of the countries of the region has come to a close here.

In conclusion of the forum, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, met with the delegates. He answered numerous questions connected with the problem of the external indebtedness and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Three main tasks are now on the agenda: to achieve the cancellation of the external debt; the establishment of a new international economic order; and expansion of the economic integration of Latin American countries, the Cuban leader pointed out. Success in these efforts can be ensured only provided there is unity of action among all the developing states.

Having sharply criticised the excessively heightened rate of the U.S. dollar, he stated that what is meant by the establishment of a new international economic order is the adoption of a code of "economic conduct" banning such methods as dumping and protectionism which are being widely practised by capitalist countries.

Latin America is now less independent than it was in colonial times. The United States exercises its sway in it. U.S. ambassadors do not discuss matters with the governments to which they are accredited but issue orders to them. They have much more resources than the Spanish kings had not only owing to their geographic proximity and military might but owing to such means as radio, television, cinematography which they impose their ideology.

Having pointed out the impossibility of the payment of the external debt, Fidel Castro stressed that the battle for refusing to pay it off and for establishing a new international economic order can be won. The struggle for it is inseparable (?from the) struggle for peace, against the threat of war, (?he said).

Speaking of Cuba, he highly appreciated the (?assistance) rendered to the Republic by socialist countries. After the triumph of the Cuban revolution the USA reduced the traditional purchases of Cuban sugar, discontinued the supply of oil and declared an economic blockade. In that complex situation, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries came to the aid of Cuba which found itself without fuel, raw materials, equipment and medicines. It was due to the assistance that the Cuban people succeeded in overcoming all difficulties. This year, according to preliminary data, the growth of production in Cuba will reach five per cent.

This means, Fidel Castro stressed, that due to cooperation with the socialist community it turned out to be possible to ensure economic progress.

The Cuban leader pointed out the plight of the working people of Latin America and first of all young people, unemployment among whom is more than 50 per cent. He recalled the words of the managing director of the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) that if the state of affairs in the field of health care in Latin America were such as it is in Cuba, 750,000 children would have been saved from death every year. Children die of hunger and diseases. They are killed by imperialism and capitalism, Fidel Castro said.

MEXICAN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM131405 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Sep 85 p 3

[S. Mushkaterov and A. Trushin report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation from Mexico's Congress of Labor, the country's most influential trade union association, was on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the AUCCTU's invitation. The delegation consisted of Congress of Labor Secretaries Enrique Escobar Sedillo and Mansanillo Jose Luis Sanchez. Apart from Moscow, the guests visited Vilnius and Kaunas, where they took part in events devoted to the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace. Talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were held at the AUCCTU during the delegation's visit.

At yesterday's press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, delegation head Enrique Escobar Sedillo said in particular: "We were greatly impressed by the socialist society. We have seen what an important role Soviet trade unions play in the country's life."

Touching on questions of the international situation, the delegation head stressed that today, there is no more urgent task for mankind than the preservation of peace on earth.

URUGUAYAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS RESULTS

PM121342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS special correspondent Yu. Bespalko dispatch: "Congress Over"]

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Sep -- The 38th Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU) Congress ended its work here today. The delegates approved several documents, among them the party program and rules. The documents contain an evaluation of the present-day situation in Latin America and the world. It is pointed out in particular that the peoples' national liberation struggle is swelling in Latin America. U.S. imperialism is striving to stifle the growing movement by the people's masses in defense of their fundamental interests. Central America, and primarily revolutionary Nicaragua, has become a target of crude U.S. interference.

The documents provide an analysis of the domestic political situation in Uruguay following the coming to power of a civilian government. The PSU has spoken in favor of consolidating the broad front: the anti-imperialist coalition of democratic and patriotic forces.

The congress noted the exacerbation of the country's social, financial, and economic problems, the fall in people's living standards, the mass unemployment, and the industrial stagnation. Repayments of the enormous foreign debt owed to Western banks are exacerbating the already acute problems. Emphasis is placed in this connection on the importance of consolidating the country's economic independence, and the IMF's interference in Uruguay's internal affairs is resolutely condemned. The congress elected a new PSU Central Committee.

CPSU ECONOMIC MEETING VIEWS WINTER PREPARATIONS

LD161231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] A conference in the CPSU Central Committee today was devoted to questions of ensuring the stable work of the national economy in the coming autumn and winter period. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the gathering.

The conference noted certain work done within the framework of preparations for winter by various enterprises and the laying-in of stores of fuel. At the same time, it pointed to substantial shortcomings in the preparation for winter of branches of the national economy and the housing and municipal sector. Ministries, departments, and party organization were asked in this connection to step up work in mobilizing labor collectives for unconditional fulfillment of the tasks set for the extraction and processing of fuel and for the commissioning of new coal enterprises, gas pipelines, gas compressor stations, generating sets at power stations, and other installations. Particular attention must be paid to making more efficient use of the existing energy potential and to saving fuel and energy resources in every way.

Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other senior officials, took part in the work of the conference.

VOROTNIKOV, NURIYEV ATTEND RSFSR AWARD CEREMONY

LD131904 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1540 GMT 13 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee was today handed over to the Russian Federation in Moscow. It was awarded to the republic for successfully conducting over-wintering of cattle and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock-farming products in the winter period of 1984-85.

Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented the diploma. [video shows Nuriyev handing the diploma to Vorotnikov; officials seated behind them applauding; audience applauding]

The RSFSR Council of Ministers session discussed the question of the work of the Republic's administrative and agricultural organs in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges for this year and tasks for increasing production of and purchases of livestock-farming products in the 1985-86 winter period.

The speeches by Comrade Vorotnikov and other participants in the session noted that the available resources for raising the productivity of cattle and poultry and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock farming output are not being used to their full extent at a number of collective farms, state farms, and other agricultural enterprises. [video shows Vorotnikov making his speech; more views of participants]

The work of administrative and economic organs in fulfilling the state plan for the Republic's second economic development for this year was also discussed.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV ECONOMIC AKTIV MEETING

LD141758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Ukrainian animal-husbandry workers are increasing production of animal-husbandry produce. Over the past 2 years average annual volume has increased by 1.4 billion rubles over the previous 2 years, or by 9 percent. This was maintained at a republican meeting of the party-economic aktiv which took place today in Kiev. The progress of the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for 1985, and measures to increase production and procurement of animal-husbandry produce in 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan were discussed. Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, presented a certificate of honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, which has been conferred upon the Ukrainian SSR in accordance with the results of socialist competition, for the successful wintering of stock and for increasing output and procurement of animal-husbandry products in the 1984-85 winter period.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, first member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

NIKONOV PRESENTS LABOR AWARD TO BRYANSK

LD141547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Bryansk, the worker and fighter city, is 1,000 years old. The glorious history of Bryansk, one of the most ancient cities of Russia, began in the epic distant past. Founded by the courageous Slav people, the Vyatichi, on the steep wooded banks of the river Desna, its destiny shared all the anxieties and joys of the fatherland, and it was always among the ranks of its faithful defenders and creators of the mighty Russian state.

For successes achieved by the working people of the city in economic and cultural construction, and in connection with the 1,000th anniversary of its founding, Bryansk has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. A ceremonial meeting today of representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, labor collectives, and party, war and labor veterans was dedicated to the 1,000th anniversary of the city and the presentation of the lofty award of the homeland. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, he cordially congratulated all the working people of the city on the award and on the entry of Bryansk into the next millenium of history.

Noting the labor successes by the people of Bryansk, the speaker stressed that great work is now being implemented everywhere which requires the maximum yield from the whole production and creative potential that has been accumulated during the years of socialist construction. It requires initiative, energy, and businesslike enterprise from each member of society, whether worker or manager. The party and the Soviet people are living and working on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The course drawn up at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and approved by the people for an acceleration in the country's social and economic development, the intensification in every possible way and improvement in the efficiency of production, and the further strengthening of discipline and good organization define the whole tone of our lives. The collectives of enterprises in Bryansk city and oblast are working with enthusiasm. All of the increase in industrial output during this 5-year plan period has been obtained as a result of an increase in labor productivity at the same time as a reduction in the number of workers.

Comrade Nikonov read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding Bryansk the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and, to the applause of those present, pinned the order to the city banner. Those who spoke at the meeting expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the lofty award and gave their assurance that the people of Bryansk, having developed broad socialist competition to greet worthily the 27th Party Congress, will multiply their contribution to the further strengthening of the might of the homeland.

FIRST SYNTHETIC FUEL PLANT TO BEGIN OPERATIONS

PM101521 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 85 p 1

[I. Kovalenko "Moscow Reportage": "Gasoline From Coal"]

[Excerpts] Trials have been completed on the premises of the Ministry of Coal Industry's ST-5 experimental plant. In a few weeks' time our country's first industrial installation for the production of synthetic fuel will start operations here.

More than 10 units have been erected over an area of several hundred hectares at the plant. The spread of railroad tracks stretches toward one of them. It will be used by trains carrying coal extracted in the Kansk-Achinsk field. Trans-Ural brown coal will be turned into gasoline and diesel fuel behind these "walls." The firstling of the future synthetic fuel industry, which will process five metric tons of coal a day, has been named ST-5.

The technology for the production of fuel from coal was elaborated by specialists from the Institute for Fossil Fuels.

Of course, if we were to look at petroleum deposits in our country, there is no need to fear that they may be exhausted, at least not over the next decades. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore another obvious fact. Despite new oil fields, the geological deposits of coal are considerably larger than those of oil, which means that they will be enough for many centuries.

By no means the least factor in economic calculations in the existence of coalfields where it is possible to organize the cheap, open-cut extraction method. Such fields do exist in our country, and the Kansk-Achinsk field is the largest among them. The forecasts by scientists note that the share of this field in the country's total coal extraction will rise fast. Stocks in the field's "storeroom" will enable it to maintain its leading position for many years. This is why trains loaded with coal from Kansk-Achinsk will be making their way to the experimental plant.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON NEW MANAGEMENT METHODS

PM121337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Providing Incentives for Replacement"]

[Text] During a conference at the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry recently there was a businesslike discussion about how to make better use of enterprises' development funds. When the director of the "Kamkabel" Plant in Perm was asked to comment on this matter he gave his opinion in graphic terms: "I believe that if I have money in my pocket earned by honest labor I am entitled to spend it as I please. Imagine a situation in which you are held back whenever you try to put that money to use. You can't, you have enough, only a certain amount has been stipulated for this, you may spend it next year."

What analogy is there with an enterprise's rights here, you will say. But there is one.

In view of the fact that the "Kamkabel" collective is successfully coping with an intensive plan this year, the plant's production development fund should receive, according to the norm, around R6 million. The ministry has only allowed R3 million of that to be spent on retooling the enterprise, one-half of whose equipment has already been in operation for over 10 years now.

Next year at least R9 million should be spent on renewing fixed assets in view of the collective's own outstanding resources. But the ministry's quota is R3.5 million, the fact that in the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan the collective is undertaking to nearly double the labor productivity growth rate and to cut the workforce by 5 percent. The money allocated is not enough to raise the existing production to the appropriate technical level, and the earnings, it seems, cannot be used.

The recently published CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Extensive Dissemination of New Methods of Management and the Intensification of Their Influence on Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress" was aimed at removing such obstacles to scientific and technical progress and ensuring the interests of labor collectives and all elements of the national economy in increasing production efficiency and output quality. To enable the economic mechanism to promote the faster introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production, a number of measures have been envisaged to improve planning, incentives, and price-fixing and to enhance the role of output certification when evaluating its technical standards and competitiveness in the world market.

An important place in the retooling and modernization of enterprises is assigned to the production development fund. That is no accident. To date, the economic mechanism does not greatly influence the renewal of enterprises' capacities. The main reason is precisely that the resources earned by enterprises in the development fund are not used efficiently enough when worn out or obsolete equipment is replaced or when the production unit is being rebuilt or modernized. Consequently less than 3 percent of technical equipment is renewed annually. Given such retooling rates enterprises' fixed assets will not be renewed but will become older.

"We allocate as much as enterprises can really spend for development," is the reply from the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry to which the "Kamkabel" plant is subordinated. The latter does not even have retooling targets. But the ministry itself has not provided the necessary planning quotas to enable the enterprise to turn to the planning institute. The equipment needed was not available! It was allocated from the very beginning for new construction work. Are there no quotas for contract work? Is the ministry not squandering construction workers' efforts on too many projects?

The adopted resolution creates conditions ensuring that an enterprise can plan its own future development, using its own resources. Above all, the financial opportunities for modernizing production are increased. An enterprise can now accumulate the money paid into the development fund according to the normatives so as to carry out major retooling projects.

Independence in the use of earnings is reinforced by an enterprise's right to draft and confirm planning estimates and itemized lists for retooling and the fact that the priority of retooling and of the reconstruction of existing enterprises will be provided for in capital construction plans when they are drafted.

As for material and technical supplies, operations connected with modernizing production carried out using enterprises' funds and credits must be provided with all the necessary backup even before the resources for capital construction are allocated.

As the progress of the experiment has shown, most of the retooling projects which enterprises intended to undertake using their own resources remained unrealized because adequate funds were not secured. That is why economic managers have pinned great hopes on the decision that from 1987 on, Gossnab territorial bodies will take charge of enterprises' self-financed retooling. They will ensure that modernization is carried out by collectives' own resources in accordance with the enterprises' planning documents.

Next year new methods of management which have proven themselves in practice will be extended to all production associations and enterprises belonging to ministries and departments of machine building, light industry, food, meat, milk, local industry, fish, and consumer services. From 1987 on, they will also be applied to the labor collectives of the remaining industrial sectors. The timeliness and importance of these comprehensive economic and organizational measures designed to accelerate retooling are obvious. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of workers at all levels of management for ensuring that effective use is made of the resources at enterprises' disposal. It is necessary to remove artificially created obstacles which make it difficult for collectives to show creative initiative and to seek high end results from work. The adopted resolution creates favorable conditions for effective management and offers advantages to those labor collectives which achieve the greatest success in scientific and technical progress and in improving product quality. An important step has been taken toward intensifying the economy.

MINISTER NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN TIMBER INDUSTRIES

LD151151 Moscow Domestic Serivce in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Summary] Today is Timber Worker's Day. Here is Mikhail Ivanovich Busygin, USSR minister of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry.

[Busygin] Our country has vast resources of timber. Our country's economy consumes about 1 million cubic meters of timber, and the demand for wood products is constantly mounting.

The industry's enterprises fulfilled the plan for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan and the first 7 months of this year for the production of furniture, wallpaper, matches, paper products and other articles. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period as a whole the country will receive various above-plan consumer goods to the value of over R800 million.

However we cannot fail to be concerned at the fact that since the end of the seventies the pace of increased output of timber and products has begun to considerably lag behind the demands of the economy. The criticism of our shortcomings and the directions on how to overcome them contained in the material of the April 1985 Plenum of the Central Committee and the June conference at the Central Committee and in the speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev fully reflect the state of affairs in the timber industry and pose us absolutely clear tasks to overcome the negative phenomena and tendencies.

ACADEMICIAN ATTENDS HALLEY'S COMET CONFERENCE

LD141136 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 14 TASS -- Representatives of the countries which have launched their spacecraft to study Halley's Comet have held a conference here.

The meeting was attended by a Soviet delegation headed by Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Institute for Space Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "The aim of the conference was to coordinate our actions so as to obtain maximum scientific data from the unique experiment," he said to a TASS correspondent. "Next time, Halley's Comet will come so close to earth only in the year 2062."

The experiment is an important and qualitatively new step in expanding multilateral cooperation in the exploration of outer space.

NEW SATCOM CENTER COMMISSIONED IN NAKHODKA

OW130925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; L. Savitskiy video report, including interview with unidentified official]

[Text] An international satellite communications center has been commissioned in Nakhodka.

[Begin video report] [Savitskiy] [Video shows antenna control equipment, dish antennas] These antennas continually maintain communications with vessels through artificial earth satellites. High-precision receiving and transmitting equipment and a computer complex have been installed in the halls of the center.

[Unidentified official] This system will enable us to communicate with any vessel or stationary object. One may say that communiations quality is splendid. It does not depend on distance. It is all the same to us whether an object is 10 miles or 1,000 kilometers away from our station. [Video shows computer complex] It will enable navigators to receive any information from their steamship companies or to transmit any timely information. [end report]

SATELLITE ORBITAL COMPLEX CONTINUES RESEARCH

Geophysical Experiments

LD101448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Following is a report from the Flight Control Center. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh have been working for 96 days in near-earth orbit. In the past days the crew has carried out a routine series of geophysical research experiments. The cosmonauts conducted observation and photography of certain regions of dry land and the water area of the world's oceans and determined the optical and spectrum characteristics of the earth's atmosphere. Using the mass-spectrometer apparatus Astra-1, a series of measures has been carried out for judging the parameters of the atmosphere in more direct proximity to the orbital complex.

Within the framework of the study of space material yet another experiment has been begun - "elektrotopograph." Today the cosmonauts are conducting an experiment to study the mechanisms of the generation of high-energy particles in the earth's radiation belts and in near-earth space. Time has also been set aside for physical training exercises, to which much attention is given in prolonged orbital flight. According to the results of telemetric measurements and reports by the crew, the flight of the scientific research complex Salyut-7/Soyuz-T-13 is proceeding normally. The cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanivekov and Viktor Savinykh are healthy and feel well.

'Elektrotopograf' Experiment

LD131151 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 13 TASS -- Vladimir Dzanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are about to complete their 14th week aboard the "Salyut -- Soyuz T-13" orbital complex.

The mission program for today provides for the preparation of scientific instruments, inspection of individual system of the "Salyut-7" station, observation and manual photography of the earth's surface, and physical training.

In the previous days Vladimir Dzanibekov and Viktor Savinykh carried out a scheduled cycle of astrophysical, technological, medical and biological experiments.

With the help of the "Maria" device they carried out a series of measurements of the flow of high-energy electrons and positrons for the benefit of the study of the mechanism of generation of these particles in the near-earth space.

Within the framework of the program for the study of materials in space Vladimir Dzanibekov and Viktor Savinykh stage another experiment, "Elekrotopograf", to determine the comprehensive influence of outer space on different structural materials. These experiments are part of a large-scale program worked out by experts with account of the results of sample processing and electrotopograms received earlier.

In keeping with the medical control plan, the cardiovascular system of the cosmonauts was tested with the help of the pneumatic-vacuum suit, "Chibis", which immitates terrestrial gravitation by inducing a pressure differential and stimulating the inflow of blood to the lower part of the body.

Vladimir Dzanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are in good health and feel well.

The onboard systems of the "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-13" orbital complex are functioning normally.

YEPISHEV DIES AFTER 'PROLONGED ILLNESS'

LD161613 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers report with profound grief that Army General Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of the Soviet Union, and an outstanding Soviet political worker died on 15 September 1985 after a serious and prolonged illness.

The obituary, signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and by other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, says that the Soviet people and its Armed Forces have sustained a grave loss. A true son of the Communist Party who gave all his strength, knowledge, and many-sided experience of party and state work to the cause of strengthening the country's defense and its protection, has died.

Aleksey Yepishev was born on 19 May 1908 in the town of Astrakhan, in the family of a worker. At the age of 15 he began labor activity. From 1926 he was engaged in Komsomol and party work. After finishing the military academy for the mechanization and motorization of the Red Army he was assigned to responsible party work.

As a member of the Army's Military Council he took an active part in the battles against the German fascist invaders during the liberation of the Right Bank Ukraine [pravoberezhnaya Ukraina], of Poland and of Czechoslovakia. In difficult battle conditions he displayed great organizing capabilities, personal bravery and courage. He was wounded more than once in battle.

In May 1962 Aleksey Yepishev was appointed head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. In the course of over 23 years in this responsible post he firmly and unwaveringly carried out the policy of the party in the Soviet Armed Forces, made a substantial contribution to the training and education of their personnel, and to the raising of the Army's and Navy's combat preparedness.

Servicemen of the USSR's Armed Forces and Soviet people will forever preserve in their memory the bright image of a Communist, an internationalist-patriot, an outstanding political worker -- Aleksey Yepishev -- the obituary emphasizes.